1054

BEFORE THE UNITED STATES COPYRIGHT ROYALTY JUDGES

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WASHINGTON, D.C.

IN THE MATTER OF:

DIGITAL PERFORMANCE RIGHT IN : Docket No. 2009-1

SOUND RECORDINGS and EPHEMERAL: CRB Webcasting III

RECORDINGS : Volume VI

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Washington, D.C.

Tuesday, April 27, 2010

The following pages constitute the proceedings held in the above-captioned matter held at the Library of Congress, Madison Building, 101

Independence Avenue, Southeast, Washington, D.C., before Denise M. Brunet, RPR, of Capital Reporting Company, a Notary Public in and for the District of Columbia, beginning at 9:33 a.m., when were present on behalf of the respective parties:

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1	APPEARANCES	1	APPEARANCES (continued):	
2	ATTEARANCES	2	AT LAKAIVELS (continued).	
3	Copyright Royalty Tribunal:	3	On behalf of Live365, Inc. (continued):	
4	CHIEF JUDGE JAMES SLEDGE	4	DAVID ROSENBERG, ESQUIRE	
5	JUDGE WILLIAM ROBERTS	5	Live365, Inc.	
6	JUDGE STANLEY C. WISNIEWSKI	6	950 Tower Lane	
7	JODOD BIRKNEDI C. WADINEWBEE	7	Suite 1550	
8	On behalf of SoundExchange, Inc.:	8	Foster City, California 94404	
9	DAVID A. HANDZO, ESQUIRE	9	(650) 345-7400	
10	MICHAEL B. DeSANCTIS, ESQUIRE	10	(050) 515 7100	
11	GARRETT A. LEVIN, ESQUIRE	11	On behalf of Intercollegiate Broadcasting System:	
12	TAJ N. WILSON, ESQUIRE	12	WILLIAM MALONE, ESQUIRE	
13	JARED O. FREEDMAN, ESQUIRE	13	Miller & VanEaton, PLLC	
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1	(Appearances continued on the next page.)	22		
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1	APPEARANCES (continued):		CONTENTS NUTRICAL PROPERTY OF COMMERCE	
2	On habelf of Live 265 Inc.	4	WITNESS: DIRECT CROSS REDIRECT RECROSS	
3	On behalf of Live365, Inc.:	3	MARK FRATRIK	
4	DAVID D. OXENFORD, ESQUIRE		By Mr. MacDonald 1066	
5	Davis Wright Tremaine, LLP		By Mr. Handzo 1123	
6	1919 Pennsylvania Avenue, Northwest Suite 200		By Mr. MacDonald 1277	
7			By Mr. Handzo 1303	
8	Washington, D.C. 20006	8		
	(202) 973-5256		EXHIBIT NO. RECEIVED	
10 11	ANGLIS MooDONALD, ESOUDE		SoundExchange Trial 13 1064	ļ
i	ANGUS MacDONALD, ESQUIRE ABRAHAM YACOBIAN, ESQUIRE		Live365 Trial 30 1094	
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13 14	Hovanesian & Hovanesian, PC 301 E. Colorado Boulevard	13	_	
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1	(Annearances continued on the next mass)	21		Į.
	(Appearances continued on the next page.)	21 22		

1059 1061 PROCEEDINGS 1 stated yesterday, I fully expected that we would be 1 2 presenting our witnesses in the order that we had 2 CHIEF JUDGE SLEDGE: Thank you. We'll come 3 to order. Mr. Oxenford, your written argument on the 3 stated yesterday. Our first witness this morning was 4 to be Dianne Lockhart. Ms. Lockhart lives in rural offer of the deposition of Mr. Lam. MR. OXENFORD: Yes, Your Honor. Providing --5 Colorado. When we were here vesterday morning, we 6 Your Honor, if I may -- a copy of our written comments 6 understood her to be on her way to the airport. Unfortunately, she had to cross a mountain 7 on the statement -- the comments of SoundExchange on pass and ran into some winter weather and was not able 8 the question of whether the deposition of Mr. Lam should be offered into evidence. This will be filed to make it to the airport yesterday morning, or 10 with your offices formally this morning and 10 yesterday at all. She is currently on her way to the 11 distributed formally through the regular process as 11 airport or on a plane to be flying to Washington and 12 well. 12 she will not, unfortunately, arrive until sometime 13 CHIEF JUDGE SLEDGE: It has not been filed 13 this afternoon in Washington. 14 yet? 14 We discussed this yesterday with 15 MR. OXENFORD: It will be filed this morning. 15 SoundExchange, SoundExchange, I believe, has 16 CHIEF JUDGE SLEDGE: It has not been filed 16 authorized us to represent that they have no 17 yet? objections to taking her tomorrow morning. We all 18 MR. OXENFORD: It has not yet been filed. 18 believe that her examination will be very, very short. 19 19 That's my understanding. We were shocked, unfortunately, when we left CHIEF JUDGE SLEDGE: I'm not encouraging you 20 the courtroom and went to plan to go to meet with her 21 to, but do you have anything you wish to add orally in 21 that we found out that she wasn't even in the city as 22 addition to this written argument? 22 of yesterday afternoon. 1060 1062 MR. OXENFORD: The only additional matter, CHIEF JUDGE SLEDGE: Some things are beyond 2 Your Honor, is that one of the issues that clearly was 2 anyone's control. I'm sure you all have considered 3 on the mind of SoundExchange in connection with the 3 and eliminated the possibility of stipulating any part 4 deposition of Mr. Lam was the payment of royalties by of her testimony. 5 Live365. Yesterday SoundExchange received a wire MR. OXENFORD: We did discuss that with 6 transfer of \$2.8 million which we believe to be -- my 6 SoundExchange vesterday afternoon, or vesterday 7 client believes to be the entire amount of the evening, and at this point have not been able to reach 8 royalties, plus interest, and we believe that, to a a resolution to that effect. 9 great extent, moots the need of SoundExchange for the CHIEF JUDGE SLEDGE: Thank you. I don't 10 deposition of Mr. Lam. 10 think you said, but I inferred from your comments that 11 CHIEF JUDGE SLEDGE: You each day find some 11 you're ready to start with your second witness? 12 way to astound us with some revelation. 12 MR. OXENFORD: Yes. Dr. Fratrik is here and 13 MR. OXENFORD: I understand that, Your Honor. 13 ready to go. 14 CHIEF JUDGE SLEDGE: But we're all aware that 14 CHIEF JUDGE SLEDGE: Mr. Handzo, anything 15 further on the motion? 15 that's not evidence, that's not ---16 MR. OXENFORD: I understand. 16 MR. HANDZO: No, Your Honor. We just 17 CHIEF JUDGE SLEDGE: Not something in the 17 received their pleading, so I haven't had a chance to 18 record and not something we can consider. 18 read it yet. I don't think we have anything further MR. OXENFORD: And I, unfortunately, have 19 to add at this time. CHIEF JUDGE SLEDGE: We'll recess to consider 20 another preliminary matter, Your Honor. Yesterday 20 21 afternoon when you asked me whether we would be 21 both the matter of the witnesses and the pending 22 presenting our witnesses in the order that we had 22 motion.

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1	(Whereupon, a short recess was taken.)	1	marked restricted and subject to the protective order	
2	CHIEF JUDGE SLEDGE: Thank you. We'll come	1	in this proceeding.	
3	to order.	3	JUDGE WISNIEWSKI: I'm sorry. I didn't quite	
4	All right. The judges have reviewed the	4	catch that. Could you repeat that.	
5		5	MR. OXENFORD: Certain parts of the	
1	motion to admit the deposition of Mark Lam,	6	deposition transcripts were marked restricted and	
7	SoundExchange Trial Exhibit 13. And the response by	7		
8	Live365 addresses the objection because it is	8	JUDGE WISNIEWSKI: Oh, you're just referring	
9	inappropriate to be admitted in the cross-examination	وا		
10	of Johnie Floater, and that Johnie Floater is an	10		
11	improper witness to sponsor the exhibit.	11	JUDGE WISNIEWSKI: Thank you.	
12	The offer of the exhibit, which is the	12	•	
13		13	MR. DeSANCTIS: No objection to that motion,	
- 1	made as evidence not related to the testimony of		Your Honor.	
	Johnie Floater or on behalf of Johnie Floater. The	15	CHIEF JUDGE SLEDGE: Without objection, the	
			motion is granted. All right.	
	Lam fit within the regulation permitting evidence for	17	MR. MacDONALD: Your Honors, Live365 calls	
18	good cause shown under 803(b)(6)(C)(xi), and this	18		
19	arises as a result of the ambush of listing Mark Lam	19		
20	as a witness to testify on April 26th and then, as	20		
21	that day began, announcing that Mr. Lam is withdrawn	1	called as a witness, and after having been first sworn	
- 1	as a witness and not going to testify, and further,		by the chief judge, was examined and testified as	
	and a standard man and going to testing, and author,		of the onterjudge, was entained and testined as	
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1	based on the representation by Live365 that the direct	1	follows:	1066
2	based on the representation by Live365 that the direct case of Live365 is based on the full and open	2	DIRECT EXAMINATION	1066
2 3	based on the representation by Live365 that the direct case of Live365 is based on the full and open financial records of Live365 which have not been	2 3	DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. MacDONALD:	1066
2 3 4	based on the representation by Live365 that the direct case of Live365 is based on the full and open financial records of Live365 which have not been restricted or redacted in any way, and offering those	2 3 4	DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. MacDONALD: Q Good morning, Dr. Fratrik.	1066
2 3 4 5	based on the representation by Live365 that the direct case of Live365 is based on the full and open financial records of Live365 which have not been restricted or redacted in any way, and offering those records to establish the webcaster costs and revenues	2 3 4 5	DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. MacDONALD: Q Good morning, Dr. Fratrik. A Good morning.	1066
2 3 4 5 6	based on the representation by Live365 that the direct case of Live365 is based on the full and open financial records of Live365 which have not been restricted or redacted in any way, and offering those records to establish the webcaster costs and revenues that are in the marketplace.	2 3 4 5 6	DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. MacDONALD: Q Good morning, Dr. Fratrik. A Good morning. Q Could you please state and spell your name	1066
2 3 4 5 6 7	based on the representation by Live365 that the direct case of Live365 is based on the full and open financial records of Live365 which have not been restricted or redacted in any way, and offering those records to establish the webcaster costs and revenues that are in the marketplace. The large part of the testimony in the	2 3 4 5 6 7	DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. MacDONALD: Q Good morning, Dr. Fratrik. A Good morning. Q Could you please state and spell your name for the record.	1066
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	based on the representation by Live365 that the direct case of Live365 is based on the full and open financial records of Live365 which have not been restricted or redacted in any way, and offering those records to establish the webcaster costs and revenues that are in the marketplace. The large part of the testimony in the written direct statement and in the deposition of Mark	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. MacDONALD: Q Good morning, Dr. Fratrik. A Good morning. Q Could you please state and spell your name for the record. A My name is Mark Robert Fratrik,	1066
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1 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 10 11 12 13 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	University in 1981. Q Were there specific areas of economics that you focused on in your graduate studies? A Yes. I had two fields of specialization, industrial organization and regional economics. Q And what do the disciplines of industrial organization and regional economics entail? A Industrial organization deals with the economics of individuals, firms, markets and industries as they evolve. Regional economics deal with the economics of specific areas, regions of the country, as well as the transportation, distributional costs that are involved in everyday business. Q Dr. Fratrik, would you please summarize your	1 radio and TV industry and competitive media. 2 Q And what surveys did you conduct, 3 Dr. Fratrik? 4 A It was an annual survey of all commercial 5 radio and television stations, separate surveys for 6 radio and television, asking about various revenue 7 sources, expenses by departments and certain line item 8 expenses and, thus, you obtain some profitability as a 9 result of that. 10 Q Dr. Fratrik, I just want to remind you that a 11 court reporter is transcribing your testimony. So if 12 you want to just keep a slow pace, that would be - I'm 13 sure she would appreciate it. 14 A Thank you. I apologize. 15 Q In connection with the annual survey for 16 radio, what was your involvement during your time at 17 the NAB? 18 A Well, even at the very beginning, I was 19 responsible for the actual survey instrument, the	
20 21		20 collection of the data. The data was sent to an 21 accounting firm for confidentiality, but we had the 22 opportunity to analyze the data, and we generated the	
3 4 4 5 6 6 7 7 8 9 100 111 112 133 144 155 166 177 188 199 200 21	in? A I dealt with some studies on the pricing behavior of firms in various industries as well as some of their marketing and distributional questions. Q And what did you do after the Federal Trade Commission? A In February 1985, I became director of financial and economic research at the National Association of Broadcasters. In 1991, I was promoted to vice president in charge of the research and planning department at the National Association of Broadcasters. Q At the National Association of Broadcasters, were you involved in publishing any industry reports	1 reports that many broadcasters used to compare 2 themselves with. 3 Q Was there anything else that you did at the 4 NAB? 5 A Yeah. As I said, I did several a lot of 6 studies on the competitiveness of radio and television 7 stations and as it would be affected by various 8 regulatory changes that were being proposed. 9 Q Did any of your studies at the NAB examine 10 operating margins? 11 A Yes. I recall two that dealt specifically 12 with that. One had to deal with the impact of the 13 introduction of the satellite audio radio service in 14 the mid-'90s, on the impact of financial viability of 15 radio stations. 16 Another one that I recall had to deal with 17 the financial viability, the financial picture of 18 radio stations as it relates to possible deregulation 19 of local ownership rules. 20 Q When did you leave the NAB, Dr. Fratrik? 21 A I left the NAB at the conclusion of the year 22 2000.	1070

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1	Q And how many approximately how many years	1 Q Dr. Fratrik, have you done any teaching?	
2	were you there?	2 A Yes, I have.	
3	A I was there nearly 16 years.	3 Q What have you taught?	
4	Q Where did you go after the NAB?	4 A I've taught for seven-and-a-half years at the	
5	A I went directly to BIA.	5 Johns Hopkins University.	
6		6 Q And what class specifically?	
7	Q And what are your responsibilities at BIA? A At BIA I supervise the research efforts that	7 A It was a class called the political economy,	
		8 a mass communications. It was part of a master's	
8	we have, an extensive research program of the radio, television and newspaper industries. We do an annual		
9			
10	survey of all commercial radio and television stations	10 contemporary society that Johns Hopkins has.	
111	and local newspapers.	11 Q And does this mass communications class	
12	I'm also involved in valuation studies of	12 involve any examination of revenue and/or cost	
13	stations as well as other financial and strategic	13 structures?	
14	consulting projects. I'm still heavily involved in	14 A Yes. It explains some economic principles to	
	lots of analyses of the radio industry and TV industry	15 the master's level students, talking about some	
1	as it's affected by regulatory policy.	16 industrial organization concepts. And it also looked	
17	Q When you said valuations of stations, could	17 at individual various media that comprise today's	
	you provide more detail about what those valuations	18 wider media marketplace.	
1	entailed?	19 Q And what specific industries does this class	
20	A One of the main long history at BIA is	20 cover?	
21	that we conduct values of radio and television	21 A We deal I've dealt with radio and	
22	stations either for financing purposes or for tax or	22 television, newspapers, magazines, recording industry,	
	1072		
1	10/2		1074
1	financial accounting purposes, such as one aspect	1 motion picture industry, the Internet industry,	1074
			1074
2	financial accounting purposes, such as one aspect	1 motion picture industry, the Internet industry,	1074
2 3	financial accounting purposes, such as one aspect of that's increasingly become very necessary is	motion picture industry, the Internet industry, satellite radio and satellite television.	1074
2 3 4	financial accounting purposes, such as one aspect of that's increasingly become very necessary is radio stations have to many radio companies have to	 motion picture industry, the Internet industry, satellite radio and satellite television. Q Does BIA publish any reports that you are responsible for? A Yes. We publish a quarterly compendium of 	1074
2 3 4 5 6	financial accounting purposes, such as one aspect of that's increasingly become very necessary is radio stations have to many radio companies have to value their intangible assets, including the FCC license, every year. Q And approximately how many times have you had	 motion picture industry, the Internet industry, satellite radio and satellite television. Q Does BIA publish any reports that you are responsible for? A Yes. We publish a quarterly compendium of both radio and television markets and an annual 	1074
2 3 4 5 6	financial accounting purposes, such as one aspect of that's increasingly become very necessary is radio stations have to many radio companies have to value their intangible assets, including the FCC license, every year. Q And approximately how many times have you had to determine the value of the FCC license?	 motion picture industry, the Internet industry, satellite radio and satellite television. Q Does BIA publish any reports that you are responsible for? A Yes. We publish a quarterly compendium of both radio and television markets and an annual analysis of newspaper by markets where we profile 300 	1074
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	financial accounting purposes, such as one aspect of that's increasingly become very necessary is radio stations have to many radio companies have to value their intangible assets, including the FCC license, every year. Q And approximately how many times have you had to determine the value of the FCC license? A I think around 40 to 60 different instances. Q And can you provide a just a thumbnail	1 motion picture industry, the Internet industry, 2 satellite radio and satellite television. 3 Q Does BIA publish any reports that you are 4 responsible for? 5 A Yes. We publish a quarterly compendium of 6 both radio and television markets and an annual 7 analysis of newspaper by markets where we profile 300 8 radio markets as well as 210 television markets. 9 Q And what is your responsibility in connection	1074
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	11001116 7 01011	r	
	1075		1077
1	proceedings in the past?	1	recess to consider this proffer.
2	A Yes. I've testified two times in regulatory	2	(Whereupon, a short recess was taken.)
3	proceedings.	3	CHIEF JUDGE SLEDGE: Thank you. We'll come
4	Q Besides testifying, have you been involved in	4	
		5	MR. MacDONALD: Thank you, Your Honor. May I
6	A Yes. As I mentioned, I did a lot of	6	
7	analyses, both while I was at the NAB and since then,	7	CHIEF JUDGE SLEDGE: Yes.
8		8	MR. MacDONALD: May I proceed, Your Honor?
9	and television stations as potential regulatory	وا	BY MR. MacDONALD:
1	changes are decided upon at the FCC.	10	
11	Q Have you testified before the copyright	11	·
12		12	
13	A Yes, I did.	13	A Yes, I do.
14	Q And what was the subject matter of that	14	Q And is this your corrected and amended
	testimony?	15	-
16	A The subject matter of the court proceedings	16	A Yes, it is.
1	was the distribution of distant signal fees that are	17	Q Was this report prepared by you?
	collected from cable systems to be distributed to the	18	A Yes, it was.
19		19	
1	are aired on those distant signals.	20	
21	Q Dr. Fratrik, how many times have you been	21	A Yes, I am.
1	retained as an expert witness in a judicial	22	Q Is that your signature?
	retained as an expert withess in a judicial	22	Q is that your signature:
	1076		1078
1	proceeding?	1	A Yes, it is.
2	A Nine.	2	Q In preparing for your testimony today, was
3	Q How many?	i -	there anything that you felt needed to be corrected
4	A Nine.	4	
5	Q Of those nine times, have you ever been	5	A Yes. On page 24, the first full line, at the
6	determined not to be qualified as an expert witness?	6	
7	A No, I have not.	7	Q Is there anything else, Dr. Fratrik?
8	MR. MacDONALD: Your Honors, at this time, I	8	A Yes. On page 34 in the second full
1	would like to proffer Dr. Fratrik as an expert in	9	paragraph, the last sentence in that second full
1	industrial organization with an expertise in the	10	
1	broadcast and media industries.		1.3 million in sales from music and MP3 downloads."
12	CHIEF JUDGE SLEDGE: Any objection to the	12	Page 40 in the first full paragraph at the
!	proffer?	13	
14	MR. HANDZO: No objection, Your Honor.	ł	16.92 percent.
15	CHIEF JUDGE SLEDGE: Questions from the	15	There are other references to Mr. Lam's
1	bench?	l	
17	MR. MacDONALD: Thank you, Your Honor. May I	17	Q Dr. Fratrik, do any of these changes that you
	approach the bench and the witness with	i	
18		18	*
	CHIEF JUDGE SLEDGE: You're a bit premature.	19	* *
	I haven't done anything.	20	A No, they do not.
21	MR. MacDONALD: Sorry, Your Honor.	21	Q Dr. Fratrik, do you see that there are
22	CHIEF JUDGE SLEDGE: Be thankful. We'll	22	numerous numbered tabs along with your report

	22002-0			
	1079	,		1081
1	numbered 1 through 10?	1	A This is a report by eMarketer on the radio	
2	A Yes.	1	industries, their trends on over-the-air and online	
3	Q Can you please turn to the document under	1	revenues.	
4	tab 1?	4	Q And why did you include this document with	
5	A I'm there.	5	your report?	
6	Q What is this document?	6	· -	
7	A This is my curriculum vitae.	7	report in my testimony.	
8	Q And is this a current version of your	8	Q Dr. Fratrik, what's the document under tab 6?	
9	curriculum vitae?	9	JUDGE WISNIEWSKI: I'm not quite	
10	A Yes, it is.	10	understanding. On these last two exhibits, did you	
11	Q What is the document under tab 2?	11	use them in your modeling or just used them generally	
12	A The document under tab 2 is a title page of	12	in your testimony?	
13	Investing in Radio Market Report 2009, first edition.	13	THE WITNESS: Your Honor, the Credit Suisse,	
14	This is the report that I made reference to earlier	14	I utilized information on that for my evaluation of	
15	that I supervised in terms of a compendium of radio	15	the webcasting industry in my section B, I believe it	
16	markets. And attached to that is a slide from that	16	is, in my report when I evaluate how the webcasting	
17	publication which provides radio station revenues 2003	17	industry is doing.	
18	through 2013.	18	And the same thing with the eMarketer. I	
19	Q Did you have any role in preparing the	19	utilized that in some of my review of recent history	
20		20	in the webcasting industry.	
21	, 1	21	JUDGE WISNIEWSKI: Okay. Thank you.	
22	A Yes, I'm responsible for generating those	22	BY MR. MacDONALD:	
	1080			1082
١,	market and industry-wide estimates that are reported	1	Q Dr. Fratrik, turning to the document under	
	in that graph.		tab 6, what is this document?	
3	Q Let's turn to the document that's under	3	A This is an annual report that Arbitron and	
4	tab 3, Dr. Fratrik. What is this document?	1	Edison Research do. It's titled, "The Infinite Dial	
5	A This is the Accustream annual report on		2009."	
6	Internet radio for 2008.	6	Among other things, it reviews information	
7	Q Why did you include this document with your	7		
8	report?	8	Q Why did you include this document with your	
9	A I utilized some of the data that is reported	9	report?	
10	in this report in my modeling.	10	A Like some of the other exhibits, I utilized	
11	Q Let's turn to the document under tab 4. What	11	this in terms of evaluating the webcasting industry	
	is this document, Dr. Fratrik?	12		
13	A This is a report by Credit Suisse of the U.S.	13	Q Let's turn to the document under tab 7. What	
14	advertising outlook for 2009 which includes	14	is this document, Dr. Fratrik?	
15	information on Internet radio.	15	A This is a report by JPMorgan from April of	
16	Q And why did you include this document with	16	2008 where they analyze the radio broadcasting	
17	your report?	17	industry, both online and Internet radio listening.	
18	A I utilized some of the results of this	18	, , ,	
19	report that's included in this report in my	19	recent history of the webcasting industry.	
20	testimony.	20	Q Let's turn to the document under tab 8. What	
21	Q Let's turn to the document under tab 5. What	21	is this document, Dr. Fratrik?	
22	is this document, Dr. Fratrik?	22	A This is part of the ZenithOptimedia	
		1		1

		1083			1085
1	advertising expenditure forecast which was issued in		1	provided in this document?	
	July of 2009. And this document I used the		2	A I talked with those three individuals the	
	industry estimates from ZenithOptimedia in one of my			two individuals Ms. Hu and Mr. Ho about this and	
4			4	just generally discussed these data.	
5	Q And let's turn to the document under tab 9.		5	Q And why did you include this document in	
6	What is this document, Dr. Fratrik?		6	connection with your report?	
7	A This is the a Live365 document that		7	A It's important to generate the revenue	
8	details their U.S. Internet radio network revenues as		8	estimates that I later use in my models.	
9	well as the number of aggregate total hours		9	Q Are each of these documents under tabs 1	
10	aggregate tuning hours for those U.S. royalty-bearing		10	through 10 true and correct copies of documents you	
11	listening.		11	relied upon in connection with preparing your report?	1
12	Q Does the financial data recorded in this		12	A Yes, they are.	
13	document cover Live365's full fiscal year for 2009?		13	MR. MacDONALD: Your Honor, I would like to	
14	A It does, as well as the three previous fiscal		14	offer Live365 Trial Exhibit 30 into evidence.	
ı	years.		15	CHIEF JUDGE SLEDGE: Any objection to	
16	Q Did you do anything to verify the data			Exhibit 30?	
17	*		17	MR. HANDZO: Yes, Your Honor. Your Honor,	
18	A I talked with people at Live365 about the		18	5 7	
19			19	Evidence 702, in order for the court to accept an	
20	Q To whom did you talk?		20	expert report, it has to be able to find that the	
21	A I talked to a gentleman by the name of	•	21	report is based on sufficient facts or data and that	
22	Yue-Shin Ho, who is a financial analyst for Live365.		22	the witness has applied the principles and methods	
		1084			1086
1	I talked to a woman by the name of Melodie Hu, who is	1084	1	reliably to the facts. And that's a function that the	1086
E .	I talked to a woman by the name of Melodie Hu, who is in charge of accounting at Live365. And I	1084	l .	reliably to the facts. And that's a function that the court has to test that.	1086
2	in charge of accounting at Live365. And I	1084	l .	court has to test that.	1086
2	in charge of accounting at Live365. And I specifically talked to Mr. Johnie Floater who is in	1084	2	court has to test that. We would submit that, under the particular	1086
3	in charge of accounting at Live365. And I specifically talked to Mr. Johnie Floater who is in charge of the advertising sales at Live365 on,	1084	2 3 4	court has to test that. We would submit that, under the particular circumstances of this case, your ability to do that	1086
2 3 4 5	in charge of accounting at Live365. And I specifically talked to Mr. Johnie Floater who is in	1084	2 3 4 5	court has to test that. We would submit that, under the particular circumstances of this case, your ability to do that has been severely impaired by the withdrawal of	1086
2 3 4 5	in charge of accounting at Live365. And I specifically talked to Mr. Johnie Floater who is in charge of the advertising sales at Live365 on, particularly, the advertising revenues for the U.S.	1084	2 3 4 5 6	court has to test that. We would submit that, under the particular circumstances of this case, your ability to do that	1086
2 3 4 5 6	in charge of accounting at Live365. And I specifically talked to Mr. Johnie Floater who is in charge of the advertising sales at Live365 on, particularly, the advertising revenues for the U.S. royalty-bearing aggregate tuning hours. Q Why did you include this document in	1084	2 3 4 5 6 7	court has to test that. We would submit that, under the particular circumstances of this case, your ability to do that has been severely impaired by the withdrawal of Mr. Lam. Not only can you not test the reliability of	1086
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was, at a point where we finished discovery. If we	22	MR. HANDZO: It's my expectation that there	
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2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	upon. Dr. Fratrik's deposition occurred prior approximately two weeks prior to Mr. Lam's deposition. And so SoundExchange's counsel had full knowledge of all the information that Dr. Fratrik relied upon in connection with his report, including any testimony that Dr sorry, that Mr. Lam provided, and had the basis to discover that information at Mr. Lam's deposition. In addition, Your Honor, I think that what Mr. Handzo is really objecting to goes to the weight of how much Your Honors put consideration into Dr. Fratrik's opinions and testimony, not to the admissibility of his testimony. And further, as Mr. Handzo has pointed out, Dr. Pelcovits relied upon many, many, contracts. There was only one knowledgeable witness that could testify about those contracts, and that was Mr. McCrady. Mr. Kooker had no knowledge about the	1 rebuttal witness on any of those documents that were 2 not admitted to the extent that that particular 3 witness has sufficient basis to provide any testimony 4 on those documents that were not admitted. 5 CHIEF JUDGE SLEDGE: In addition, I believe 6 you just committed yourself not to object to those 7 exhibits in cross-examination of this witness the way 8 you presented as to why his this written direct 9 statement should be admitted on the basis that the 10 documents were available and could be used to impeach 11 the testimony of Mr. Lam. And with this witness 12 relying on that testimony and records, then you would 13 not object to the admission of those documents and 14 impeaching during cross-examination of this witness. 15 MR. MacDONALD: Your Honor, I would reserve 16 objections to any documents that fall outside of the 17 scope of Dr. Fratrik's direct testimony, either 18 written or oral. 19 CHIEF JUDGE SLEDGE: Or what he relied upon 20 in making his testimony? 21 MR. MacDONALD: Correct, Your Honor.	
- 1	negotiations with respect to any of Sony Music's	22 CHIEF JUDGE SLEDGE: We'll consider it.	
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1	1092		1094
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	contracts. And I note, Your Honor, that no witnesses from the other two major record labels were proffered by SoundExchange. So I'm not exactly sure how Mr. Handzo has standing to object here when his own witness did not have any factual witnesses to support their the contracts that Dr. Pelcovits relied upon. JUDGE WISNIEWSKI: Mr. MacDonald, are you suggesting that if Mr. Handzo were to provide an expert witness on rebuttal using the documents that were not admitted into evidence yesterday, that would not be a problem because that would be similar to what's going on here? MR. MacDONALD: I'm not exactly sure, Your Honor, which what documents are you referring to? The documents that we went over yesterday that were not admitted into evidence? JUDGE WISNIEWSKI: That's right. Financial	1 (Whereupon, a short recess was taken.) 2 CHIEF JUDGE SLEDGE: Thank you. We'll come 3 to order. Dr. Fratrik, I have to admit we had 4 additional pause on considering this motion in light 5 of your testimony that you relied on the information 6 behind tab 6 which is entitled "The Infinite Dial," 7 and obviously, a dial cannot be infinite. And so with 8 such an erroneous or careless label, it was a matter 9 of concern to me. 10 But in light of the statements made by 11 Mr. MacDonald and the exchanges on the admissibility 12 of this matter, the exhibit is admitted and the 13 objection is overruled. 14 (Live365 Trial Exhibit Number 30 was received 15 into evidence.) 16 MR. MacDONALD: Thank you, Your Honor. 17 BY MR. MacDONALD: 18 Q Dr. Fratrik, what was the scope of your 19 retention in this matter? 20 A I was asked to review the recent history of	1094

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2 3 4 5	reasonable royalty rate for the digital sound recording performance license. Q What did you do to prepare for your written testimony? A Well, I reviewed the Webcasting II decision. I reviewed many of the JUDGE WISNIEWSKI: Dr. Fratrik, could you be more specific? Which Webcasting II decision? THE WITNESS: I actually read the CRB decision, and I also read the appellate court	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	that time of Webcasting II decision. Q And what did you determine? A That, unfortunately, the projections that were made around the time of the Webcasting II decision weren't fulfilled. Q Did you review anything with respect to the CPM rates? A Yes. During the Webcasting II proceeding, SoundExchange's economic expert, Dr. Brynjulfsson, estimated that audio CPMs, cost per thousands, the	
11 12 13 14	decision. JUDGE WISNIEWSKI: Thank you. THE WITNESS: I read the experts on both sides for Webcasting II. I read several industry	11 12 13 14	prices they charge for the audio advertising, were going to increase by a 4.5 percent compounded annual growth rate during the period of 2005 through 2010. In looking at the Accustream report, they estimate	
17 18 19 20 21	to people at Live365 about the challenges that they	18 19 20 21	that during that period that the compounded actual growth rate of the audio CPMs were actually a negative 11.7 percent. Q And, Dr. Fratrik I'm sorry to interrupt is that reflected in figure 1 of your report on page 12? A Yes, it is. I also looked at the display ads CPMs, the cost per thousand, the prices that are	
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3 4 4 5 6 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	A Yes. I wanted to get a royalty rate that would mirror the ending of a negotiation between a willing buyer and a willing seller. Q Do you believe your overall rate proposal reflects what a willing buyer and a willing seller would agree to? A Yes, I do. Q Dr. Fratrik, I'd like to turn your attention to page 11. Under the heading "Recent history of the commercial webcasting industry" are you there, Dr. Fratrik? A Yes, I am. Q Why were you looking at the recent history of the webcasting industry? A Well, in establishing a rate going from 2011 through 2015, I wanted to get a sort of good understanding of where the webcasting industry is and how well it had done since the recent decision in Webcasting II. So I looked at some of the recent information from the various industry reports and contrasted that with the projections that were made by many of the experts and other industry trade crafts at	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	period. Q And what you just testified to, is that reflected in figure 2 of your report on page 13? A Yes, it is. Q Did you review anything else that tended to	

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1	A Yes. There's been an explosion of		1	measuring it across all audio industries?	
2		i	2	THE WITNESS: In this chart, I am utilizing	ĺ
3	businesses to get their messages out. Obviously,			Accustream's CPMs for Internet radio, but I'm	
4				suggesting that the advertising marketplace in	
- 1	new web sites that provide these opportunities, as			which Internet radio is a part of has just exploded,	
t t	well as many other types of advertising vehicles that		6	and so many more opportunities that led to the	
7				decrease in the CPMs.	
1 -			8		
8	5 5		-	JUDGE ROBERTS: Okay. My question to you	
1.9	tremendous increase in the wider advertising			was, has the supply in the Internet radio business	
10	, ,			remained the same during this time period or do you	
11				know whether that's the case or not?	
12	Q Was there anything else you came away with		12	THE WITNESS: I believe that there has been	
13	* *			some entry of new Internet radio webcasting services	
	recent history of the webcasting industry?			selling advertising. So there had been some increase	
15	A Yeah. As also part of Dr. Brynjulfsson's			in the supply of opportunities for advertisers.	
16	testimony in the Webcasting II proceeding, he		16	JUDGE ROBERTS: Do you know if that could	
17	S		17	have had any impact in the decrease in average CPMs?	
18	, , , , ,		18	THE WITNESS: It certainly did have somewhat	
19	during this five-year period.		19	of an impact in competitive pressure to lower the	
20	JUDGE ROBERTS: Dr. Fratrik, before we leave		20	prices.	
21	CPMs, I'm looking at your chart on page 12 which		21	JUDGE ROBERTS: Thank you.	
22	you've identified as figure 1 where you show a decline		22	BY MR. MacDONALD:	
-					
		1100			1102
1	in CPMs from 2005 to 2010. Do you know if, during		1	Q Dr. Fratrik, with respect to the recent	
	that time period, the supply of CPMs is relatively			history of commercial webcasting, did you review	
3	constant?			anything with respect to listenership levels?	
4	THE WITNESS: The supply of advertising time?		4	A Yes, I did. At that time of Webcasting II	
	JUDGE ROBERTS: Yes.				
5	THE WITNESS: I believe not because I believe			proceeding, there was a belief that total listening	
6				hours were going to increase by large percentages	
7	that there was an increase in the number of on the			every year.	
1 .	wider advertising marketplace, a number of more		8	Dr. Brynjulfsson estimated an annual increase	
9	opportunities for advertisers to get their messages			of 25 percent in aggregate tuning hours. Others at	
	out.			that time the same time such as a research firm	
11	JUDGE ROBERTS: So you think that the			called Bridge Ratings also predicted continued	
12				increases in monthly listening levels. In fact,	
13	had an impact on the decrease in CPMs, the increase in			Bridge Ratings estimated that by the end of 2009 that	
14	the supply of advertising time?			there would be 116.1 million listeners.	
15	THE WITNESS: Your Honor, that's exactly what		15	In the Infinite misnamed Infinite Dial	
	I think is the case. I think that this wider		16	report, Arbitron estimated that the that the	
	advertising, ever-expanding advertising marketplace,		17	monthly listening levels as of late of 2008 were only	
18	had led to competitive pressure on all advertising		18	69 million.	
19	vehicles, i.e., the prices that are charged for that		19	So what I surmise from that is that while it	
20	and measured in CPMs.		20	has increased over that time period, it certainly did	
21	JUDGE ROBERTS: So you are not measuring it		21	not realize the levels that were suggested in the	
4	_				
1	here just for the Internet radio business here; you're	l	22	earlier proceedings.	-

	V		
ŀ	1103		1105
	A Yeah. The JPMorgan study that's one of my exhibits also did a monthly look at listeners going to both broadcaster to simulcast as well as pure play sites. And from June of 2006 through February 2008, the last month which JPMorgan provided data, there was actually a 18.7 percent decrease in the number of listeners, monthly unique listeners, going to the pure play sites. Q And is that listenership data reflected in figure 3, page 15 of your report? A Yes, it is. Q One last question on this section, Dr. Fratrik. When you evaluate an industry, do you always look at the recent history? A Oh, very much so. When I'm valuing a radio station, I look at the recent history of that	1 17, you refer to several assumptions you made in 2 connection with your economic model. What are these 3 assumptions? 4 A Well, the first assumption that I am using is 5 that I'm saying that Live365 is a representative 6 webcaster with respect to operating costs. Live365 7 had been in the webcasting business for ten-plus years 8 and, in recent years, they've been making a strong 9 effort to keep their costs down low. So I think this 10 is a good proxy. This is a good model a good 11 company to describe the costs. 12 I also am utilizing industry reports from 13 Accustream and ZenithOptimedia to provide me with 14 industry revenues or advertising revenues for the 15 webcasting industry. In my model I assume that 16 webcasters a typical webcaster had two sources of 17 revenues, subscription revenues and advertising 18 revenues. 19 And the final assumption I have is that I 20 assume that a typical webcaster is entitled to a 21 reasonable operating margin. 22 Q Dr. Fratrik, I'd like to go through your	
		22 Q Di. Frank, in the to go unough you	
			1106
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	Q Dr. Fratrik, I'd like to turn your attention to the next section which begins at page 15. The heading is, "Economic model of the appropriate royalty rate." Do you see where I'm referring to? A Yes. Q Before we get into more detail, can you tell me generally what royalty rate you're referring to here? A I'm referring to the digital sound recording performance royalty rate. Q And can you please describe at a high level your model?	1 methodology with a little bit more specificity. Let's 2 turn to page 23. Are you there, Dr. Fratrik? 3 A Yes, I am. 4 Q Now, near the top of the page, in bold, 5 there's a heading titled, "Economic model for a 6 typical commercial webcaster." Do you see this? 7 A Yes. 8 Q Can you summarize what you've done in 9 section III which goes through page 21 [sic] of your 10 corrected and amended written testimony? 11 A What I do in my modeling is I use two 12 industry reports for the total advertising revenue	1106

	Ticaring voiding	·		
	1107			1109
1	have a 20 percent profit margin at a percentage of	1	report)," what was ZenithOptimedia's estimated ad	
	revenue that I think a webcaster would generate.		revenues for 2008?	
3	And what ends up happening, after I take	3	A They estimated that for U.S. Internet radio	
4		4	it was \$200 million in advertising revenues.	
5		5	Q And how does that compare with the Accustream	
6	Q What type of data did these two reports, the	6	-	
1 7	Accustream report and the ZenithOptimedia report,	7	A It's higher.	
8		8	Q Now, I would like to turn your attention to	ŀ
9	A The Accustream report provides an industry	9	page 28 and specifically table 5. What is table 5,	ŀ
10	estimate of advertising revenues from webcasting as	10	Dr. Fratrik?	
	well as an estimate of the total aggregate tuning	11	A Table 5 summarizes my model using the	l
	hours for webcasters. ZenithOptimedia likewise	12	ZenithOptimedia total Internet radio advertising	l
13	provides an industry total industry revenues from	13	revenue estimate.	
	U.S. Internet radio.	14	Q And in the first row, you provide a heading	
15	Q Did you speak to anyone at either of these	15	"revenue per ATH." Generally, speaking, why were you	
16	companies, Accustream or ZenithOptimedia, to	16	examining revenue on a per ATH basis?	l
17	understand their methodology for calculating their	17	A Per ATH I believe is the most basic form of	
18	estimates?	18	what Internet radio services provide. It's hours of	-
19	A Yes. I talked to one individual at both	19	listening, hours of music or other type of	
20	firms.	20	performances. So I wanted to do it on the basic unit.	
21	Q And why did you talk to these individuals?	21	It also allows me to combine the revenue from	l
22	A I wanted to get a sense of how they generated	22	advertising as well as from subscription sources.	
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1		1	O How you did you derive the 0872 figure for	1110
	these industry revenue estimates to sort of assess	1 2	Q How you did you derive the .0872 figure for the revenue per ATH row?	1110
2	these industry revenue estimates to sort of assess their reliability.	2	the revenue per ATH row?	1110
2 3	these industry revenue estimates to sort of assess their reliability. Q And based on these conversations, do you	2 3	the revenue per ATH row? A I first took the ZenithOptimedia total	1110
2 3 4	these industry revenue estimates to sort of assess their reliability. Q And based on these conversations, do you think that these estimates are reliable?	2 3 4	the revenue per ATH row? A I first took the ZenithOptimedia total industry revenue to \$200 million and divided that by	1110
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2 3 4 5	these industry revenue estimates to sort of assess their reliability. Q And based on these conversations, do you think that these estimates are reliable? A Yes, I do.	2 3 4 5 6	the revenue per ATH row? A I first took the ZenithOptimedia total industry revenue to \$200 million and divided that by the 2.95 billion aggregate tuning hours, that estimate from Accustream, and that results in .0678 per	1110
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	these industry revenue estimates to sort of assess their reliability. Q And based on these conversations, do you think that these estimates are reliable? A Yes, I do. Q Did you do anything else to confirm the validity of these industry estimates for ad revenues? A Yes. During the discovery process, I got access to information from SoundExchange as to the percentage of listening hours attributable to Live365. Utilizing that percentage, as well as the advertising revenue generated by Live365, I came up with an industry estimate. Q And what was that estimate? A It was around 85, 84 to \$85 million. Q And was that within the range of estimates provided by Accustream and ZenithOptimedia? A Yes, they were. Q Let's move now to page 26, Dr. Fratrik, or at least the discussion beginning on page 26, and	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	the revenue per ATH row? A I first took the ZenithOptimedia total industry revenue to \$200 million and divided that by the 2.95 billion aggregate tuning hours, that estimate from Accustream, and that results in .0678 per revenue advertising revenue per ATH. I then looked at the Live365 subscription monthly subscription revenues of \$6.02, as well as the average number of hours a subscriber of Live365 utilizes Live365 services of 40 hours. And that results in a subscriber revenue per ATH of .1505. I utilized those two figures to derive a total average revenue per ATH of .0872. Q You mentioned using Live365's subscription numbers. Why was that? A At the time when I first made the model, that was the only data that I had available. Q Do you believe Live365's subscription prices reflective of a typical commercial webcaster?	1110

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he averages he calculates an average of subscriber revenue of \$4.13. Q Let's look at the next line down, the row that has the title "Total costs and expenses per ATH." What calculation were you making here? A That is the total cost of Live365 attributable to its Internet radio services divided by the domestic royalty-bearing aggregate tuning hours of around 74 million aggregate tuning hours. Q And does this represent the cost for a typical webcaster, Dr. Fratrik? A I believe it does. Q Let's go to the next row, "Operating profit margins as percentage of revenues." What does that row relate to? A That's a range from 5 percent to 30 percent of various operating profit margins. I put that in	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	Q And finally, Dr. Fratrik, the last row, "Value per performance," what is this? A This is simply the value of the copyrighted material per ATH, per aggregate tuning hours, divided by 14, which is the average number of performances per hour that Live365 has, to arrive at a value of the copyrighted material in my model on a per performance basis. Q And is this the model you were relying upon for your rate proposal? A Yes, it. Q Based on this model, are you proposing a particular royalty rate for non-interactive commercial webcasters in this proceeding? A Yes, I did.	1113
9 analysis in my modeling. 9 Q And turning your attention to the next row, 1 "Reasonable profit per domestic ATH," what calculation	19 20 21	A It's .0009.Q Why are you proposing this particular rate?A I think this would be a likely outcome	
A That is simply that operating profit margin in row 3 multiplied by the revenue per ATH which is constant on row 1 of .0872. It's the actual dollar amount of operating profit corresponding to the various profit margins that I list there. Q Going to the next row, total cost per domestic sorry "Total cost per domestic ATH," how did you calculate this? A That is simply row 2 added to row 4, the total cost and expenses per ATH added to the dollar amount of the reasonable profit per domestic ATH for the various different operating margins. Q And the next row is, "Value of copyrighted material per ATH." How did you calculate the figures in that row? A That is, once again, just simply a mathematical calculation of the revenue per ATH, line 1, minus the total cost per domestic ATH and I just described how I calculated that, which is	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	Q In going back to the discussion of an appropriate operating margin, what is an operating margin, generally? A Operating margin is just the profits representative as a percentage of the revenues, the operating profits. Q And why do you believe that a 20 percent operating margin is appropriate? A I think that gives a fair enough return to commercial webcasters in order for them to pay their depreciation, amortization and interest costs, which are not expenses that are not part of the operating expenses. Q Now, just turning briefly back to page 26 of your report where you have table 4, comparing that to page 28, table 5, what is the difference between these two tables? A The only difference between these two tables	1114
	1111 1 he averages — he calculates an average of subscriber 2 revenue of \$4.13. 2 Q Let's look at the next line down, the row 4 that has the title "Total costs and expenses per ATH." 5 What calculation were you making here? 6 A That is the total cost of Live365 7 attributable to its Internet radio services divided by 8 the domestic royalty-bearing aggregate tuning hours of 9 around 74 million aggregate tuning hours. 0 Q And does this represent the cost for a 1 typical webcaster, Dr. Fratrik? 2 A I believe it does. 3 Q Let's go to the next row, "Operating profit margins as percentage of revenues." What does that row relate to? 6 A That's a range from 5 percent to 30 percent 7 of various operating profit margins. 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What does that 1 row relate to? 6 A That's a range from 5 percent to 30 percent 7 of various operating profit margins. I put that in 8 there so as to provide some sort of sensitivity 1 analysis in my modeling. 1 Q And turning your attention to the next row, 2 analysis in my modeling. 2 did you perform here, Dr. Fratrik? 2 did you perform here, Dr. Fratrik? 2 in row 3 multiplied by the revenue per ATH which is 3 constant on row 1 of .0872. It's the actual dollar 4 amount of operating profit corresponding to the 5 various profit margins that I list there. 5 Q Going to the next row, total cost per 6 Q Going to the next row, total cost per 7 domestic — sorry — "Total cost per domestic ATH," 8 how did you calculate this? 9 A That is simply row 2 added to row 4, the 10 total cost and expenses per ATH added to the dollar 1 amount of the reasonable profit per domestic ATH for 2 the various different operating margins. 1 Q And the next row is, "Value of copyrighted 1 amount of the reasonable profit per domestic ATH for 2 the various different operating margins. 3 Q And the next row is, "Value of copyrighted 4 material per ATH." How did you calculate the figures 5 in that row? 5 A That is, once again, just simply a 6 material per ATH." How did you calculate the figures 6 in that row? 6 A That is, once again, just simply a 7 mathematical calculation of the revenue per ATH, 8 line 1, minus the total cost per domestic ATH	1111 1 he averages — he calculates an average of subscriber 2 revenue of \$4.13. 3 Q Let's look at the next line down, the row 4 that has the title "Total costs and expenses per ATH." 5 What calculation were you making here? 6 a thribubable to its Internet ratiod services divided by 8 the domestic royalty-bearing aggregate tuning hours of 9 around 74 million aggregate tuning hours. 9 Q And does this represent the cost for a 1 opical webcaster, Dr. Fratrik? 5 A That is the rotal cost of Live365 and expenses per ATH. 8 and 1 opical webcaster, Dr. Fratrik? 6 A That is a range from 5 percent to 30 percent of "Ovarious operating profit margins. I put that in 8 there so as to provide some sort of sensitivity 9 analysis in my modeling. 9 Q And turning your attention to the next row, "Reasonable profit per domestic ATH," what calculation 2 did you perform here, Dr. Fratrik? 9 A That is simply that operating profit margin and 1 list there. 5 Q Going to the next row, total cost per domestic — sorry — "Total cost per domestic ATH," 8 now did you calculate this? 9 A That is simply two 2 added to row 4, the 10 collects and calculation of the reasonable profit per domestic ATH," 8 now did you calculate this? 9 A That is simply two 2 added to row 4, the 10 collects and expenses per ATH added to the dollar amount of other reasonable profit per domestic ATH for the various different operating margins. 9 And the next row is, "Value of copyrighted material per ATH," How did you calculate the figures in that row? 1 the acculation of the reasonable profit per domestic ATH or 11 the proper of the profit per domestic ATH or 11 the pr

	Ticamig VC		Г		
		1115			1117
1	estimate.		1	Q And what is that rate proposal?	
2	Q And those Accustream revenue estimates were		2	A That's a rate proposal for an aggregation	
3	greater or lower than the ZenithOptimedia?		3	service.	
4	A They were lower than ZenithOptimedia's.		4	Q What is an aggregation service?	
5	Q I'd like to turn your attention to the next		5	A An aggregation service is a service that	
6	section which begins at page 31 of your report and		6	provides multiple webcasters on their site.	
7	goes forward. You examined various factors,		7	Q And why are you proposing a separate	
8	Dr. Fratrik, including competition, programming,		8	aggregation rate proposal?	
9	promotion, investments. Why did you consider these		9	A Two main reasons. This aggregation service	
10	factors?		10	provides tremendous administrative benefits by	
11	A It's my understanding that the copyright		11	recordkeeping as well as compliance with certain	
12	royalty board must consider these factors when setting		12	regulations related to webcasting that of some	
13	an appropriate rate.		13	8	
14	Q Have you drawn any conclusions about these		14	Additionally, the aggregated service, because	
	factors with respect to your recommended royalty		15	•	
16	rates?		16	the advertising marketplace and sell advertising spots	
17	A Yes. I think the assessment of these factors		17	on the many webcasts that the individual webcaster	
18	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		18	couldn't do themselves. So in a sense it's helping	
19	Q How do they support it?		19		
20	A Well, for example, in terms of the promotion		20		
21			21	Q And how did you calculate the rate for your	
22	information I discovered during my analysis. Live365		22	aggregation rate proposal?	
		1116			1118
1	had several contracts with independent artists as well		1	A I looked at the arrangements that Live365	
1	as labels who waived the performance royalty rates in		-	have with the three performing rights organizations	
	lieu of getting more air play.			the PROs, they're often called and looked at the	
4	I'm aware that Live365 sells had about		4	discounts that those PROs are offering to Live365 for	
5	\$1.3 million in click-through buys of CD-ROMs and		,	discounts that those I itos are offering to bivesos for	
1	The same of the sa		5		
	MP3 not CD-ROMs CDs and MP3 files from its		5	their aggregation service.	
	MP3 not CD-ROMs CDs and MP3 files from its webcasts. I'm also struck by the data that's included		5 6 7	their aggregation service. Q And what specific contracts did you review?	
7	webcasts. I'm also struck by the data that's included		6	their aggregation service. Q And what specific contracts did you review? A I reviewed the contracts from ASCAP, BMI and	
7 8	webcasts. I'm also struck by the data that's included in the Arbitron study where it indicates that many		6 7	their aggregation service. Q And what specific contracts did you review? A I reviewed the contracts from ASCAP, BMI and SESAC and Live365.	
7 8 9	webcasts. I'm also struck by the data that's included in the Arbitron study where it indicates that many webcasters' listeners look towards the Internet to		6 7 8 9	their aggregation service. Q And what specific contracts did you review? A I reviewed the contracts from ASCAP, BMI and SESAC and Live365. Q And does the BMI arrangement provide a	
7 8 9 10	webcasts. I'm also struck by the data that's included in the Arbitron study where it indicates that many		6 7 8 9	their aggregation service. Q And what specific contracts did you review? A I reviewed the contracts from ASCAP, BMI and SESAC and Live365.	
7 8 9 10	webcasts. I'm also struck by the data that's included in the Arbitron study where it indicates that many webcasters' listeners look towards the Internet to learn about new artists while listening to their		6 7 8 9 10	their aggregation service. Q And what specific contracts did you review? A I reviewed the contracts from ASCAP, BMI and SESAC and Live365. Q And does the BMI arrangement provide a discount to Live365?	
7 8 9 10 11 12	webcasts. I'm also struck by the data that's included in the Arbitron study where it indicates that many webcasters' listeners look towards the Internet to learn about new artists while listening to their webcasts.		6 7 8 9 10 11 12	their aggregation service. Q And what specific contracts did you review? A I reviewed the contracts from ASCAP, BMI and SESAC and Live365. Q And does the BMI arrangement provide a discount to Live365? A Yeah. It provides a discount of	
7 8 9 10 11 12 13	webcasts. I'm also struck by the data that's included in the Arbitron study where it indicates that many webcasters' listeners look towards the Internet to learn about new artists while listening to their webcasts. So, in sum, I think it's a great promotional		6 7 8 9 10 11 12	their aggregation service. Q And what specific contracts did you review? A I reviewed the contracts from ASCAP, BMI and SESAC and Live365. Q And does the BMI arrangement provide a discount to Live365? A Yeah. It provides a discount of 16.92 percent under the minimum amount that is under	
7 8 9 10 11 12 13	webcasts. I'm also struck by the data that's included in the Arbitron study where it indicates that many webcasters' listeners look towards the Internet to learn about new artists while listening to their webcasts. So, in sum, I think it's a great promotional venue for new artists and existing artists to get		6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	their aggregation service. Q And what specific contracts did you review? A I reviewed the contracts from ASCAP, BMI and SESAC and Live365. Q And does the BMI arrangement provide a discount to Live365? A Yeah. It provides a discount of 16.92 percent under the minimum amount that is under the general BMI webcaster arrangement.	
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7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	webcasts. I'm also struck by the data that's included in the Arbitron study where it indicates that many webcasters' listeners look towards the Internet to learn about new artists while listening to their webcasts. So, in sum, I think it's a great promotional venue for new artists and existing artists to get their music out so that listeners learn about them. Q Dr. Fratrik, I'd like to turn your attention to section VI of your report I'm sorry, section IV		6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	their aggregation service. Q And what specific contracts did you review? A I reviewed the contracts from ASCAP, BMI and SESAC and Live365. Q And does the BMI arrangement provide a discount to Live365? A Yeah. It provides a discount of 16.92 percent under the minimum amount that is under the general BMI webcaster arrangement. Q And does ASCAP provide a discount to Live365? A Yes, it also provides a discount of 22 percent off of that minimum amount.	
7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	webcasts. I'm also struck by the data that's included in the Arbitron study where it indicates that many webcasters' listeners look towards the Internet to learn about new artists while listening to their webcasts. So, in sum, I think it's a great promotional venue for new artists and existing artists to get their music out so that listeners learn about them. Q Dr. Fratrik, I'd like to turn your attention to section VI of your report I'm sorry, section IV of your report which begins on page 38. Are you		6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	their aggregation service. Q And what specific contracts did you review? A I reviewed the contracts from ASCAP, BMI and SESAC and Live365. Q And does the BMI arrangement provide a discount to Live365? A Yeah. It provides a discount of 16.92 percent under the minimum amount that is under the general BMI webcaster arrangement. Q And does ASCAP provide a discount of 22 percent off of that minimum amount. Q And what about SESAC?	
7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	webcasts. I'm also struck by the data that's included in the Arbitron study where it indicates that many webcasters' listeners look towards the Internet to learn about new artists while listening to their webcasts. So, in sum, I think it's a great promotional venue for new artists and existing artists to get their music out so that listeners learn about them. Q Dr. Fratrik, I'd like to turn your attention to section VI of your report I'm sorry, section IV of your report which begins on page 38. Are you there, Dr. Fratrik? Is that a yes?		6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	their aggregation service. Q And what specific contracts did you review? A I reviewed the contracts from ASCAP, BMI and SESAC and Live365. Q And does the BMI arrangement provide a discount to Live365? A Yeah. It provides a discount of 16.92 percent under the minimum amount that is under the general BMI webcaster arrangement. Q And does ASCAP provide a discount of 22 percent off of that minimum amount. Q And what about SESAC? A SESAC has the largest discount of 56 percent.	
7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	webcasts. I'm also struck by the data that's included in the Arbitron study where it indicates that many webcasters' listeners look towards the Internet to learn about new artists while listening to their webcasts. So, in sum, I think it's a great promotional venue for new artists and existing artists to get their music out so that listeners learn about them. Q Dr. Fratrik, I'd like to turn your attention to section VI of your report I'm sorry, section IV of your report which begins on page 38. Are you there, Dr. Fratrik? Is that a yes? A Yes.		6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	their aggregation service. Q And what specific contracts did you review? A I reviewed the contracts from ASCAP, BMI and SESAC and Live365. Q And does the BMI arrangement provide a discount to Live365? A Yeah. It provides a discount of 16.92 percent under the minimum amount that is under the general BMI webcaster arrangement. Q And does ASCAP provide a discount of 22 percent off of that minimum amount. Q And what about SESAC? A SESAC has the largest discount of 56 percent. Q And what is your proposed discounted rate for	
7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	webcasts. I'm also struck by the data that's included in the Arbitron study where it indicates that many webcasters' listeners look towards the Internet to learn about new artists while listening to their webcasts. So, in sum, I think it's a great promotional venue for new artists and existing artists to get their music out so that listeners learn about them. Q Dr. Fratrik, I'd like to turn your attention to section VI of your report I'm sorry, section IV of your report which begins on page 38. Are you there, Dr. Fratrik? Is that a yes? A Yes. Q Do you have another rate proposal besides the		6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	their aggregation service. Q And what specific contracts did you review? A I reviewed the contracts from ASCAP, BMI and SESAC and Live365. Q And does the BMI arrangement provide a discount to Live365? A Yeah. It provides a discount of 16.92 percent under the minimum amount that is under the general BMI webcaster arrangement. Q And does ASCAP provide a discount to Live365? A Yes, it also provides a discount of 22 percent off of that minimum amount. Q And what about SESAC? A SESAC has the largest discount of 56 percent. Q And what is your proposed discounted rate for aggregation services?	

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	1119	112	21
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	A Well, I averaged the two major PROs, BMI and ASCAP, and that arrives at a value of around 19.5 percent. And given that SESAC is so much higher, I just raised that up to the next integer at 20 percent. Q Dr. Fratrik, I'd like to turn your attention to section V of your corrected amended statement, which begins on page 40. This is where you discuss the use of the NAB settlement as a benchmark. And I'd like to ask a couple of questions about the NAB and its settlement with SoundExchange under the Webcaster Settlement Act. But first, how long were you employed at the NAB? A I was employed there nearly 16 years. Q And can you remind the court what your position was at the NAB? A I started off as the director of financial and economic research and, several years later, I	And just as importantly, they have the advertising sales staff out there locally who can sell advertising both on a for their over-the-air broadcasts as well as their online broadcasts, their simulcasts. Q And based on your 16 years at the NAB and ten years at BIA, is it your opinion that a simulcaster would be willing to pay higher royalty rates than a webcaster who is not a simulcaster? A Yes. Q And why is that? A Well, in part, because of what I just mentioned, the tremendous cost savings that a simulcaster has as compared to a webcaster who has to start anew. In addition, local radio broadcasters have, mentioned, a sales staff out there, and they can provide a more targeted geographic audience to potential advertisers, which many local advertisers	
		20 want, as opposed to a national audience which a	
21	Q And in your work with the NAB, did you develop an understanding of the operating structure of	 21 commercial webcaster is offering. 22 Q And is it your opinion that the NAB deal 	
1			
	1120	112	22
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	a terrestrial broadcaster? A Very much so. Q Did you also examine the cost structure do you currently examine the cost structures of terrestrial broadcasters in your employment at BIA? A Yes, I do. Q Do you also examine the cost structure of a terrestrial broadcaster who simulcasts in connection with your employment at BIA? A Yes, I do. Q Do you believe the operating structure for a simulcaster is the same as a commercial webcaster? A No, I do not. Q Why not? A Well, commercial broad terrestrial broadcasters who are simulcasting have some inherent benefits when they're just simulcasting. They already have the programming that they are airing over the air	1 should be an appropriate benchmark for an 2 industry-wide rate for a commercial webcaster? 3 A No. 4 Q Thank you very much, Dr. Fratrik. 5 Oh, sorry. One more section. Now, at the 6 end of your report, Dr. Fratrik, there are certain 7 appendices. Did you do anything to update your 2008 8 numbers in your model? 9 A Yes, I did several things. We after the 10 initial report was written, the fiscal year of Live365 11 2009 ended, so I updated the analysis using Live365 12 fiscal year 2009. I also utilized some data from 13 that was obtained during discovery that was from 14 SoundExchange in terms of the subscriber revenues, 15 average subscription revenues that Dr. Pelcovits had, 16 as well as information about the distribution between 17 subscriber hours versus non-subscribers hours for a 18 webcaster.	22
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1	1123			1125
1	Q Are you proposing and what was that	1	A Yes.	
2	amount?	2	Q Now, no other input for Live's business or	
3	A It actually lowered the value of the	3	any webcaster's business is priced that way, is it?	
4	copyright material.	4	-	
5	Q Are you proposing a lower rate today?	5		
6	A No, I'm not.	6		
7	Q Why not?	7		
8	A Because I think 2009 was a very tough year in	8		
9	many advertising-based media, and I didn't want to use	9	right?	
10		10	A They don't do that, no.	
111	MR. MacDONALD: Thank you very much,	11	Q Okay. And if Live isn't operating at a	
12	Dr. Fratrik.	1	20 percent margin, Live doesn't get back to its	
13	I have no further questions at this time,	13		
	Your Honor.	14		
15	CHIEF JUDGE SLEDGE: Any cross-examination by		20 percent margin, right?	
1	SoundExchange?	16		
17	MR. HANDZO: Yes, Your Honor.	17	Q Ad commissions. Live would like to pay lower	
18	CROSS-EXAMINATION	1	ad commissions, right?	
19	BY MR. HANDZO:	19	A I believe they would.	
20	Q Good morning, Dr. Fratrik.	20	Q But Live doesn't have the ability to go to	
21	A Good morning, Mr. Handzo.	1	the ad agencies and just say, sorry, guys, we're not	
22	Q Now, Dr. Fratrik, you selected actually,	l .	making a 20 percent operating margin; you need to take	
	1124			1126
1	let me state that differently. You rejected a	1	a lower commission, right?	
	benchmark approach to your analysis in this case,	2	A That's correct.	
1	correct?	3	Q So your theory is that the sound recording	
4	A Yes, I did.	Ι.		
l _		I 4	rovalty alone, of all of the inputs that make up a	l
1 5	O Now, you were aware of the approach used by		royalty alone, of all of the inputs that make up a successful webcaster, should be priced by just giving	
1	Q Now, you were aware of the approach used by Dr. Pelcovits, correct?	5	successful webcaster, should be priced by just giving	
1	Dr. Pelcovits, correct?	5	successful webcaster, should be priced by just giving the sound recording right whatever is left over after	
6	Dr. Pelcovits, correct?	5 6 7	successful webcaster, should be priced by just giving the sound recording right whatever is left over after everybody else gets paid, including the webcaster,	
6 7	Dr. Pelcovits, correct? A In Webcasting II?	5 6 7	successful webcaster, should be priced by just giving the sound recording right whatever is left over after everybody else gets paid, including the webcaster, right?	
6 7 8	Dr. Pelcovits, correct? A In Webcasting II? Q Yes.	5 6 7 8 9	successful webcaster, should be priced by just giving the sound recording right whatever is left over after everybody else gets paid, including the webcaster,	
6 7 8 9 10	Dr. Pelcovits, correct? A In Webcasting II? Q Yes. A Yes. Q But you rejected that because you thought	5 6 7 8 9 10	successful webcaster, should be priced by just giving the sound recording right whatever is left over after everybody else gets paid, including the webcaster, right? A What I'm trying to determine is what, in this hypothetical willing buyer/willing seller, the	
6 7 8 9 10 11	Dr. Pelcovits, correct? A In Webcasting II? Q Yes. A Yes. Q But you rejected that because you thought your approach was a more direct value of the	5 6 7 8 9 10 11	successful webcaster, should be priced by just giving the sound recording right whatever is left over after everybody else gets paid, including the webcaster, right? A What I'm trying to determine is what, in this	
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1	A That's exactly right.	1	all the time about their rates.	
2	Q Okay. So what we should be looking at is how	2	JUDGE WISNIEWSKI: I'm having a hard time	
3	things work in real markets, right?	3	understanding something here. If that's the case that	
4	A I agree with that insofar as if it's	ı	they're negotiating simultaneously, how can you have	
5		5	any numbers in your model?	
- 1	market, this is what a commercial webcaster would want	6	THE WITNESS: What I'm trying to do, Judge,	
	to at the maximum want to pay.	7		
8	Q Right. But you agree with me, don't you,	1	everything else is remaining constant, that they have	l
9		9	negotiated during that same time the prices for the	
	with its secretaries, its ad agencies or its bandwidth		secretaries, the prices for the PROs, et cetera.	
	suppliers by just saying, we need a 20 percent return,	11	JUDGE WISNIEWSKI: Your model assumes a	
- 1	so you need to take less?	12	number, right	
13	A I'm sure negotiations between those entities	13	THE WITNESS: It assumes	
14	involve other factors.	14	JUDGE WISNIEWSKI: for all those other	
15	Q Now, under your theory, Dr. Fratrik, if the	15	THE WITNESS: Right, that those negotiations	
16	PROs ASCAP, BMI and SESAC suddenly raised their	16	were occurring and they ended up with that amount.	
17		17	JUDGE WISNIEWSKI: Right. Thank you.	
18	go down, right?	18	BY MR. HANDZO:	
19	A If, during the negotiations, it would lead to	19	Q Now, given the theory behind your model, if	
20	that, the value of the copyrighted material would go	20	it were the case that webcaster on the whole were	
21	down.	21	losing money, your recommendation to this court would	
22	Q Okay. So basically the way you modeled this	22	be that the sound recording would be priced at zero,	
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		1	right?	1130
	out, if anybody else who supplies an input to Live	1	right? A It depends upon what time period you're	1130
	out, if anybody else who supplies an input to Live raises their price, the result is going to be your	2	A It depends upon what time period you're	1130
2	out, if anybody else who supplies an input to Live raises their price, the result is going to be your suggested royalty rate goes down, right?	2	A It depends upon what time period you're talking about. I mean, if they're losing money for	1130
2 3	out, if anybody else who supplies an input to Live raises their price, the result is going to be your	2 3 4	A It depends upon what time period you're talking about. I mean, if they're losing money for one particular year, I would not suggest a price of	1130
2 3 4	out, if anybody else who supplies an input to Live raises their price, the result is going to be your suggested royalty rate goes down, right? A Assuming all the other factors remain constant.	2 3 4	A It depends upon what time period you're talking about. I mean, if they're losing money for one particular year, I would not suggest a price of zero. If they lost money and they were expected to	1130
2 3 4 5 6	out, if anybody else who supplies an input to Live raises their price, the result is going to be your suggested royalty rate goes down, right? A Assuming all the other factors remain constant. Q And you think that's the way it would work in	2 3 4 5 6	A It depends upon what time period you're talking about. I mean, if they're losing money for one particular year, I would not suggest a price of zero. If they lost money and they were expected to gain revenues in the future, then there would be some	1130
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2 3 4 4 5 6 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	out, if anybody else who supplies an input to Live raises their price, the result is going to be your suggested royalty rate goes down, right? A Assuming all the other factors remain constant. Q And you think that's the way it would work in a real market? A In a real market, the hypothetical market, Live365 commercial webcasters entirely, as a group or individually, are negotiating at the same time when they're negotiating with the PROs, they're negotiating with the copyright owners also. It's a thing it doesn't happen when everything else happens in this hypothetical market. It doesn't necessarily happen that everybody else gets negotiated and then the copyright owners get negotiated. They would all be happening simultaneously. That's why I'm having trouble with your hypothetical. Q Well, in the real world, Live doesn't sit down and negotiate with everybody who supplies an	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	A It depends upon what time period you're talking about. I mean, if they're losing money for one particular year, I would not suggest a price of zero. If they lost money and they were expected to gain revenues in the future, then there would be some value in that. Q But if it were the result of your analysis that webcasters overall were losing money, the result of your theory is that the sound recording royalty is zero, right? A Well, as I just said, if, in a particular year, they're losing money, it may be that, over a longer time period that their revenues would go up or that they could cut down on costs and that there would be some value in those performances. Q You don't expect it's your opinion that the marketplace for webcasting is not likely to change much over the next rate term, right? A My model includes a very high estimate for	1130

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١.	revenues. So I think there's some leeway there for	ł .	ervices. But I don't believe that that is a very	
2	some increase in performance in terms of generating		gnificant amount.	
3	revenues.	i .	Q You've not talked to anyone at a record	
4	Q Okay. But you're not assuming that that	i	ompany, correct?	
5	change in performance with respect to revenues is	5	A No, I have not.	
6	going to alter what you would suggest as the rate	6	Q You've not seen financial records of record	
7	proposal, right?	7 co	ompanies, correct?	
8	A If the revenues per ATH right now are lower	8	A I'm trying to remember if, during discovery,	
9	than what I have of .0872, using the ZenithOptimedia,	9 the	nere were any financial records. I don't recall them	
10	then and sometimes I'm assuming that they would	10 rig	ght now.	
11	increase.	11	Q Okay. You don't know what the costs and	
12	Q Dr. Fratrik, when you did your modeling, you	12 in	ivestments of record companies are, do you?	
13	looked at only webcaster costs and revenues, correct?	13	A Of the total industry, no.	
14	A Yes.	1	Q Or of any individual record company, right?	
15	Q So you only looked at the seller's side of		A No, but I believe that my understanding of	
16	the equation I'm sorry. You only looked at the		ne process is that the cost of providing the	
17		1	dditional services their products, their	
	right?		ppyrighted material to webcasting services is very	
19	A I looked in my report, I made some	1 '	inimal.	
1	reference to the fact that, for providing their	20	Q Okay. And so, in your view, we should just	
21	product, the copyrighted material, I did not believe	1	llocate all of the costs and investments of a record	
I.	there were much additional costs in providing that	1	ompany to other businesses and not allocate any of it	
	more were much additional cools in providing that	22 00	simplify to outer outsinesses and not alreaded any of it	
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1	product. So I did look a little on the seller's side	1 to	webcasting is that right?	1134
ı	product. So I did look a little on the seller's side.	L.	webcasting; is that right? A What I'm looking at when a willing seller	1134
2	product. So I did look a little on the seller's side. Q Okay. But in your model itself, you don't	2	A What I'm looking at when a willing seller	1134
2 3	product. So I did look a little on the seller's side. Q Okay. But in your model itself, you don't try and figure out what the costs and revenues of	2 3 is	A What I'm looking at when a willing seller thinking about whether or not to sell to the	1134
2 3 4	product. So I did look a little on the seller's side. Q Okay. But in your model itself, you don't try and figure out what the costs and revenues of record companies are, right?	2 3 is 4 we	A What I'm looking at when a willing seller thinking about whether or not to sell to the rebcasting services, the fact of that they look at	1134
2 3 4 5	product. So I did look a little on the seller's side. Q Okay. But in your model itself, you don't try and figure out what the costs and revenues of record companies are, right? A The costs and revenue of the total costs	2 3 is 4 we 5 the	A What I'm looking at when a willing seller thinking about whether or not to sell to the rebcasting services, the fact of that they look at marginal costs, the additional costs of providing	1134
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3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	service or to a webcasting service, that would be a real cost to the record company, correct?	1135	3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Q Now let me turn to the results of your model and let's start with table 2 on page 21. Do you see that? A Yes. Q Now, this is the results of your model using Live365 data, correct? A That is correct. Fiscal year 2008. Q Right. Now, as I understood your testimony earlier, you believe that a willing buyer in this marketplace would insist on a 20 percent operating margin, correct? A In their negotiations, they would strive to	1137
13	A It's what economists refer to as an			get that, yes.	
14			14	Q Well, let's explore that for a second. Are	
15	Q Okay. And you would agree with me, wouldn't you, that there actually is some likely substitution			you saying they would just try and get it or are you saying that they would not buy unless they could get a	
				rate that would give them a 20 percent operating	
18	A Which kind of webcasters are you talking			margin?	
19	about?		19	A They would strive to get the best rate that	
20	Q Webcasters like Live365.			they can, and I believe that the rate that they would	
21	A I think there may be a substitution effect, but given the performance rules, I don't think there			arrive at, that they really want, is one corresponding to the 20 percent operating margin.	ŀ
	and given the performance rules, I don't think there		22	to the 20 percent operating margin.	
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1	is a very significant one.	1150	1	Q I want to be clear. Is it your testimony,	1138
2	Q Okay. But you haven't done anything to try	1150	2	Dr. Fratrik, that a willing buyer in the statutory	1138
3	Q Okay. But you haven't done anything to try and figure out what the magnitude of a substitution	1150	2 3	Dr. Fratrik, that a willing buyer in the statutory webcasting market would not buy except at a rate that	1138
2 3 4	Q Okay. But you haven't done anything to try and figure out what the magnitude of a substitution effect would be when a record company sells to a	1150	2 3 4	Dr. Fratrik, that a willing buyer in the statutory webcasting market would not buy except at a rate that produces a 20 percent operating margin?	1138
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	a highlighted column there. Do you see that? A Yes, I do. Q And that's the imputed that shows us the imputed royalty rate if Live, as you've calculated it, were to get a 20 percent operating margin for its webcasting business, correct? A That's correct. Q And what that shows us is that in order for Live to get a 20 percent operating margin from its webcasting business, as you've calculated it, the record companies would have to pay Live to broadcast their music? A I wouldn't characterize it that way. I would characterize it that Live365 is not obtaining the 20 percent operating margin.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	live with a 5 percent operating margin on its webcasting business, the royalty rate would be .0004 dollars per play, correct? A Using fiscal year 2008 Live revenue numbers. Q That's correct, though, right? A Yes. Q Okay. Have you done a calculation, Dr. Fratrik, to see what the imputed royalty would be under your model in table 2 if Live were getting a zero operating margin? A No, I did not. Q Does it sound right that if you did that math, it would turn out that the imputed royalty rate would be about .0007 dollars per performance? A That's approximately what I think it would	
16 17 18 19 20 21	Q But you're using this model in order to recommend a rate to this court, right? A I am using this model with varying different industry revenue estimates. Q And if we used this model and your data for Live365 shown in table 2 to recommend a rate to the court, the result would be that you'd be recommending	16 17 18 19 20 21		
	114			1142
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	a negative royalty, right? A If I was using Live365 table 2 for my recommended royalty rate, yes, that would be it. But I'm not using table 2 and Live365 revenue as my model to recommend my royalty rate. Q Okay. Now, let's just look at this a little bit further. You have another column that would show what the imputed royalty would be for Live365 if Live were willing to accept a 15 percent margin, correct? A That's correct. Q And for that column, what you show is the imputed royalty would be zero, correct? A That's correct. Q So and looking one column further over to the left, you've got a column that shows what the imputed royalty would be at a 5 percent margin, right? A That's two columns over to the left. Q I'm sorry, two columns over. That would be the first column with the numbers in it? A Yes. Q And for that column, based on your modeling and based on Live365's data, if Live were willing to	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	rate, including the one that you're recommending, right? A No. Q Well, you've just agreed with me, as I understand it, that even at a zero operating margin, the imputed royalty rate would be .0007, right? A Yes. Q You're recommending .0009, which is higher, right? A Yes. Q So if these numbers are right in table 2, at your royalty rate, Live would be losing money? A No, because I think Live365 would take other actions if the royalty rate was at .0009 instead of the present rate of .0019. Q And is it your testimony, then, that those actions would alter Live's profitability? A I believe they would make efforts to try and increase their revenues, make some investment and do other actions that may result in increased revenues as well as — and thus increase profitability from what they presently have.	

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1	Q Okay. So it is your testimony, then, that	1	A Yes, it would.	
1	Live is not currently trying to maximize profits from	2		
	its webcasting service?	3		
4	A No, that's not my testimony.	4	Q And you don't have any reason to think that	
5	Q Well, I thought you just told us that there	5		
6		6		
1	right?	7	A It may or may not be more profitable.	
8	A I said that under your hypothetical that the	8	Q You don't know, right?	
		9	, •	
1	CRB accepts my .0009 royalty rate as opposed to what		A Is it a hypothetical? No, I don't know.	
ŧ	the present royalty rate is.	10	•	
11	Q And just so I understand, what is it you		more profitable on an ATH basis, even if it takes	
•	think Live could do to increase its profitability	L	steps in the future, you can't say that Live is ever	
1	right now?	13		
14	A Well, as a result of the increase in royalty	1	even at the rates you propose, right?	
	rates of the Webcasting II decision, Live365 put in	15	A I can't say for certain, but I think it may	
16	some controls to actually lower the number of		have greater opportunities to do that.	
17	aggregate tuning hours. It could possibly adjust	17	Q Okay. Now, assuming, for the sake of	
18	those controls. It could possibly lead to a greater	18		
19		19	that Live could do right now to improve its	
20		20	1 71	
21	types of other actions.	21	why they wouldn't actually do them now, is there?	
22	Q Now, any of these things that you just	22	A Yes, there is a reason, because they don't	
	1144			1146
	mentioned taking off the controls on ATH,		believe maybe at the prevailing performance rate,	
2	marketing, sales if that increased revenue, it's	2	royalty rate, that it isn't as profitable as it would	
3	also going to increase costs, right?	3	, 28	
4	A Yes, it would.	4	Q But as a rational businessman, wouldn't I	
5	Q Not only the cost for those efforts, but the	5	always want to maximize my profits?	
6	cost of the bandwidth associated with the additional	6	A That's one of the tenets of microeconomics,	
7	ATH and so on, right?	7	yes.	
8	A Yes, it would.	8	Q Okay. And so if there were things I could do	
9	Q Okay. And you have no reason to think that	9	right now to increase my profits, wouldn't I do them?	
10	if Live takes efforts to bring in more ATH, for	10	A Yes, as long as you incorporate in your	
11	example, that it's going to do so on the basis which	11	analysis all of the costs involved in those actions.	
12	allows it to be more profitable for each of those	12	Q Okay. But I thought you just told us that	
13	hours, right?	13	the steps Live could take would improve its	
14	A Can you rephase that question?	14	profitability per ATH; that is, the additional revenue	
15	Q Sure. In order for the numbers in your model	15	would be greater than the additional cost?	
16	to change, it's not just a matter of Live getting more	16	A But I was talking in a hypothetical of my	
17	revenue; Live would have to get more revenue at lower	17	rate of .0009 as opposed to the prevailing performance	
18	costs, right?		rate.	
19	A On a per ATH basis, yes.	19	Q I guess what I'm not understanding,	
20	Q Everything you just told me that you think	20		
1	Live could do would be aimed at bringing in more	j	is why, at any rate, if Live has the ability to	
	revenue, right?		improve its profitability per ATH, why it wouldn't	
•	. 3		T En enemon N. E.	
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1	just do that?	1	MR. HANDZO: May I approach, Your Honor?	
1 2	A What I was suggesting, sir what I was	2	BY MR. HANDZO:	
3		3	Q Dr. Fratrik, I am showing you what we marked	
- 1		4	previously as SoundExchange Exhibit 25 which I believe	
5	listenership, increase their advertising revenues,	5	is not yet in evidence. Have you seen this document	
6	that with that .0009 rate, that it would be	6	before?	
1 7		7	A I believe I've seen it, yes.	
8	Now, it may not be true that, at the	8	Q Okay. And this document indicates that	
9		9	currently	
1 '	that that those actions would be profitable.	10	A Wait a second. I may not have seen it, given	
11	CHIEF JUDGE SLEDGE: Dr. Fratrik, let me ask,	11		
12		t t	the balance sheet previously.	
13		13	Q Okay. You've seen a document much like this?	
14		14	A Yes.	
15		15	Q And this would indicate that, currently,	
	rather than the buyer in setting the value of the	1	Live365 has \$6.1 million available cash in the bank?	
	content?	17	A As of January 31st, it appears they did have	
18	THE WITNESS: Judge Sledge, it's my		that.	
19		19	Q So it is correct, is it not, that if there	
20	[sic] negotiation is an interaction with the two of	20	were investments for Live to make that would improve	
21	them, the willing buyer and the willing seller. And,	21		
	as I said, my model explains what the maximum that	22	wherewithal to make those investments, right?	
	1148			1150
1	the willing buyer would be willing to pay, the value	1	A It has some cash on hand to make necessary	
	of the copyrighted material on a per performance	2	investments.	
3	basis. And it's also my understanding that the cost,	3	MR. HANDZO: Your Honor, I would move the	
4	the marginal cost of providing those services is very	4	admission of SoundExchange Trial Exhibit 25.	
5	small.	5	CHIEF JUDGE SLEDGE: Any objection to	
6	So I believe that the end result of that	6	Exhibit 25?	
7	negotiation would be close to the royalty rate that I	7	MR. MacDONALD: No objection to the	
8	have suggested.	8	admissibility of Exhibit 25, Your Honor. However, I	
9	CHIEF JUDGE SLEDGE: Well, didn't you state	9	would request an application of the protective order	
10	also that not only would it be close to it, but, from	10	with respect to SoundExchange Trial Exhibit 25 and the	
11				1
	your analysis, it could not be lower than what you	11	testimony that was just provided.	
12	your analysis, it could not be lower than what you have suggested?	11 12	testimony that was just provided. CHIEF JUDGE SLEDGE: Without objection, the	
13	have suggested? THE WITNESS: Given that cost and revenue	12 13	CHIEF JUDGE SLEDGE: Without objection, the exhibit is admitted.	
13 14	have suggested? THE WITNESS: Given that cost and revenue structure that I assume, yes.	12 13 14	CHIEF JUDGE SLEDGE: Without objection, the exhibit is admitted. (SoundExchange Trial Exhibit Number 25 was	
13 14 15	have suggested? THE WITNESS: Given that cost and revenue structure that I assume, yes. BY MR. HANDZO:	12 13 14 15	CHIEF JUDGE SLEDGE: Without objection, the exhibit is admitted. (SoundExchange Trial Exhibit Number 25 was received into evidence.)	
13 14 15 16	have suggested? THE WITNESS: Given that cost and revenue structure that I assume, yes. BY MR. HANDZO: Q Now, if there were steps that Live could take	12 13 14 15 16	CHIEF JUDGE SLEDGE: Without objection, the exhibit is admitted. (SoundExchange Trial Exhibit Number 25 was received into evidence.) CHIEF JUDGE SLEDGE: Any response to the	
13 14 15 16 17	have suggested? THE WITNESS: Given that cost and revenue structure that I assume, yes. BY MR. HANDZO: Q Now, if there were steps that Live could take now to improve its profitability per ATH that required	12 13 14 15 16 17	CHIEF JUDGE SLEDGE: Without objection, the exhibit is admitted. (SoundExchange Trial Exhibit Number 25 was received into evidence.) CHIEF JUDGE SLEDGE: Any response to the motion.	
13 14 15 16 17 18	have suggested? THE WITNESS: Given that cost and revenue structure that I assume, yes. BY MR. HANDZO: Q Now, if there were steps that Live could take now to improve its profitability per ATH that required additional investment, you are aware that Live has	12 13 14 15 16 17 18	CHIEF JUDGE SLEDGE: Without objection, the exhibit is admitted. (SoundExchange Trial Exhibit Number 25 was received into evidence.) CHIEF JUDGE SLEDGE: Any response to the motion. MR. HANDZO: No objection, Your Honor.	
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13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	have suggested? THE WITNESS: Given that cost and revenue structure that I assume, yes. BY MR. HANDZO: Q Now, if there were steps that Live could take now to improve its profitability per ATH that required additional investment, you are aware that Live has ample resources to make that additional investment, aren't you?	12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	CHIEF JUDGE SLEDGE: Without objection, the exhibit is admitted. (SoundExchange Trial Exhibit Number 25 was received into evidence.) CHIEF JUDGE SLEDGE: Any response to the motion. MR. HANDZO: No objection, Your Honor. CHIEF JUDGE SLEDGE: Motion is granted. BY MR. HANDZO:	

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•	A Are we finished with Exhibit 25? Q Yes, we're finished with that one. I take it, then, it is your opinion, based on your data in table 2, that Live365 would lose money for its webcasting operations even at the royalty you propose, unless it was somehow able to improve its profitability per ATH, correct? A Using the fiscal year 2008 number, yes, that's correct. Q Okay. Now, your rate proposal doesn't increase the rates over the course of the rate term, correct?	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	Q Okay. And but what you're telling us is you think the relationship between Live's costs and Live's revenues could change in the future at Live's option, right? A It could, if it made some decisions. Q And that would change the results of your modeling, wouldn't it? A It would change the results of table 2 if we, five years from now, did an equivalent of table 2 and said, okay, what was Live365 fiscal year 2013 numbers, and so on, if the .0009 lower rate was adopted?	1133
13	A No, it does not.	13	Q Well, it might also change numbers in other	
14	Q And that is because you predict that, on a		tables, right?	
15	per performance basis, there is little hope that the overall economic picture will significantly improve	15	A It may, but once again and I hate to sound repetitive, but the table 5, which I'm basing my	
	for commercial webcasters, right?	17		
18	A I have two reasons. I think that there is	18		
1	still a lot of competitive pressure for a typical	19	, ,	
	webcaster, but I also have believe that the rate	20	5	
- 1	that I propose used the highest industry estimates for advertising revenue. So I think there's some room	21	Q So if those change in a way that made Live more profitable, the numbers in your table 5 would	
	adversioning to vende. Se i dimin dieles seine teem		more promisor, the numbers in your table 5 would	
	115	2		1154
1	there for some increased performance for a typical	1	have to change, too?	
1	webcaster.	2		
3	Q Okay. So are you saying, then do you think Live has some ability to improve its	1 .	mature webcaster, being in the business for ten years, so I think I can't imagine, especially after the	
5		14	so i think i can i imagine, especially after the	
6		1 5		
1 0	profitability that nobody else has? A Certainly not that nobody else has because	5	last few years of trying to ring out any costs and	
7	A Certainly not that nobody else has because other people could also improve their ability at that	6		
7 8	A Certainly not that nobody else has because other people could also improve their ability at that lower rate.	6	last few years of trying to ring out any costs and keep cost down as possible [sic], that there really would be that much potential cost savings that I think you are suggesting.	
7 8 9	A Certainly not that nobody else has because other people could also improve their ability at that lower rate. Q Well, if webcasters generally were able to	6 7 8 9	last few years of trying to ring out any costs and keep cost down as possible [sic], that there really would be that much potential cost savings that I think you are suggesting. Q Well, I thought you told me 15 minutes ago	
7 8 9 10	A Certainly not that nobody else has because other people could also improve their ability at that lower rate. Q Well, if webcasters generally were able to improve their profitability as you suggest, wouldn't	6 7 8 9 10	last few years of trying to ring out any costs and keep cost down as possible [sic], that there really would be that much potential cost savings that I think you are suggesting. Q Well, I thought you told me 15 minutes ago that Live has some way to make itself more profitable	
7 8 9 10 11	A Certainly not that nobody else has because other people could also improve their ability at that lower rate. Q Well, if webcasters generally were able to improve their profitability as you suggest, wouldn't that change all of the numbers in your tables in your	6 7 8 9 10	last few years of trying to ring out any costs and keep cost down as possible [sic], that there really would be that much potential cost savings that I think you are suggesting. Q Well, I thought you told me 15 minutes ago that Live has some way to make itself more profitable if it chooses to, right?	
7 8 9 10 11 12	A Certainly not that nobody else has because other people could also improve their ability at that lower rate. Q Well, if webcasters generally were able to improve their profitability as you suggest, wouldn't that change all of the numbers in your tables in your testimony?	6 7 8 9 10 11 12	last few years of trying to ring out any costs and keep cost down as possible [sic], that there really would be that much potential cost savings that I think you are suggesting. Q Well, I thought you told me 15 minutes ago that Live has some way to make itself more profitable if it chooses to, right? A Under a lower royalty rate, yes.	
7 8 9 10 11 12 13	A Certainly not that nobody else has because other people could also improve their ability at that lower rate. Q Well, if webcasters generally were able to improve their profitability as you suggest, wouldn't that change all of the numbers in your tables in your	6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	last few years of trying to ring out any costs and keep cost down as possible [sic], that there really would be that much potential cost savings that I think you are suggesting. Q Well, I thought you told me 15 minutes ago that Live has some way to make itself more profitable if it chooses to, right? A Under a lower royalty rate, yes.	
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1				
	1155			1157
1	controls to limit the number of aggregate tuning	1	Q Let me ask you to turn now, Dr. Fratrik, to	
	hours.	1	your table 4. That's on page 26 of your testimony.	
3	JUDGE WISNIEWSKI: And what is that aimed at	3	A Yes.	
4	doing?	4	Q And am I correct that this is basically the	
5	THE WITNESS: In some sense, it's aimed to		same model as we just looked at in table 2 except now	
6	minimize the amount of performance royalty payment		you're using industry-wide advertising revenues	
7	that they have and just make sure that there isn't	1	instead of Live365 advertising revenues?	
1	that the level at which they're operating isn't too	8	A It's a total industry revenue estimate for	
9	oppressive.	1	webcasting, yes.	
10	JUDGE WISNIEWSKI: Well, is that the only	10 11	Q From the Accustream report? A Yes.	
1	reason why one would want to control that bandwidth? Isn't it an issue of cost relative to revenue for the	12		
1	use of that bandwidth?		Q And what we see, looking at the results of this table, is that if we use those estimates of	
14	THE WITNESS: Well, certainly, yes, I mean,	14		
1	insofar as that I've shown that the prices that	15		
	commercial webcasters are generating are lower, so in	1	Live365's data, right?	
	response to the more competitive marketplace, they	17	A That's correct.	
	could possibly have if they weren't able to sell	18	O So if we used this data from Accustream as	
	out as many advertising spots, if they were getting	į.	the basis to set a rate, the court would have to	
	lower rates than the having so many more aggregate	ı.	conclude that the only rate it could set for any	
	tuning hours.	21		
22	JUDGE WISNIEWSKI: Do you know if they've put	ŀ	negative royalty, right?	
1		1		1
	1156			1158
1	1156 that bandwidth cap on all their customers or certain	1	A Well, like I have that they wouldn't be	1158
1 2		ı	A Well, like I have that they wouldn't be earning any profitability.	1158
	that bandwidth cap on all their customers or certain	ı		1158
2	that bandwidth cap on all their customers or certain of their customers?	2 3	earning any profitability. Q Well, in order for them to even break even, the record companies would have to pay them, right?	1158
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2 3 4 5 6	that bandwidth cap on all their customers or certain of their customers? THE WITNESS: I believe they put it on the non-subscriber customers. JUDGE WISNIEWSKI: All of the non-subscriber customers?	2 3 4	earning any profitability. Q Well, in order for them to even break even, the record companies would have to pay them, right? A Under that scenario, yes, for that particular one year.	1158
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	1159
1 data that you use here in table 4, no webcaste 2 stay in the business, right? 3 A Unless they thought that their revenue 4 profile would get would improve over time 5 Q Okay. But you just told us you don't the 6 that's going to happen, right? 7 A I said that there's competitive pressure. 8 webcasting. I didn't necessarily say that webcome wouldn't improve. 10 Q I thought your testimony that your rate 11 doesn't increase over the term of the license would based on the premise that the profitability of the s	r would 1 JUDGE ROBERTS: But again, according to your 2 chart, to get a 20 percent return, the record company 3 would have to pay Live365 8/100ths of a cent per 4 performance? 5 THE WITNESS: The typical webcaster, yes. 6 JUDGE ROBERTS: Okay. 7 BY MR. HANDZO: 8 Q So I take it, Dr. Fratrik you're not 9 recommending that the court rely on this Accustream 10 data, right? 11 A No, I'm not. 12 MR. HANDZO: Judge, I'm moving on to at least 13 a slightly new topic. I'm happy to keep going or I 14 wanted to see if the court wanted to break for lunch 15 now. 16 CHIEF JUDGE SLEDGE: We can go ahead and stop
17 proposal has some leeway there, so as in m 18 from this table in terms of revenue per ATH. 19 Q Okay. I do understand that your rate 20 proposal is based on the ZenithOptimedia dat 21 just want to stick with table 4 for a moment, was the Accustream data. And I just want to make	18 (Whereupon, at 12:15 p.m., a lunch recess was 19 taken.) a. But I 20 which is 21
	1160 1162
1 that I'm understanding this correctly. If you to base a rate based on that Accustream data, would have to be negative in order for anyone willing to buy, right? That's what this is telling us? 6 A If we utilize that table, yes, that would it. 8 Q Okay. 9 JUDGE ROBERTS: And, Mr. Handzo, 10 clear on this, you mean the revenue being neg 11 is this telling me, Dr. Fratrik, that in order for 12 Live365 to earn the 20 percent return rate, that 13 record companies would have to pay Live365 a penny for use of the per performance in or 15 get to that 20 percent rate? 16 THE WITNESS: If Live365 was earning 17 revenue per ATH. But they're earning somew 18 than that in 2008. And what I'm suggesting is 19 moving forward, that that I don't think they 20 obtain that rate from the record company. So 21 that they would have to determine over time vertices.	the rate to be CHIEF JUDGE SLEDGE: Thank you. We'll come to be To order. I warn you that lunch oftentimes re-energizes people and gives them new vim and vigor be that they didn't have before so you may not be wearing down people when we have that. Mr. Handzo? MR. HANDZO: Thank you, Your Honor. BY MR. HANDZO: Thank you to turn now to page 28 of your written testimony and table 5 on that Note to The page 28 of your written testimony and table 5 on that Solution Thank you to turn now to page 28 of your written testimony and table 5 on that Thank you base Thank you to turn now to page 28 of your written testimony and table 5 on that Thank you base Thank you may not be Thank you may not

	Treating Void			
Ì	11	63		1165
1			optimal number? Where did you get that from?	
2	Q Okay. And the rate that this court set	2		
3	previously for 2008 is, in fact, lower than that,	3		
4	correct?	4	•	
5	A Yes, it is.	5	, , , ,	
6	Q It's .0014, right?	6	1	
7	A That is correct, yes.	7	companies average a little bit higher than that, 23 to	
8	Q Now, if a webcaster were willing to accept a	8	1 1 5	
9	10 percent operating margin, this table would show us	9	5	
10	that the appropriate royalty rate, according to your	10		
11	1 1	11	• • •	
1	right?		public radio?	
13	A That's correct.	13	-	
14	Q So that would still be higher than the rate	14	, ,	
15	that was set by this court for 2008, right?	15		
16	A Yes.	16		
17	Q So if the court were to accept this model and	17	, , ,	
18	your table 5 but were to conclude that a 5 or	18	, , ,	
19	10 percent operating margin is appropriate, in fact,	19		
20	it would have to conclude that the court set the rates		public radio, as in non-commercial. My apologies.	
21	too low in Web II, correct?	21	-	
22	A I think, in hindsight, it may have set it too	22	MR. HANDZO: Thank you.	
	110	54		1166
1			BY MR. HANDZO:	1166
1 2	low for 2008, assuming that the revenue per ATH is at	1		1166
1	low for 2008, assuming that the revenue per ATH is at that .0872 level.		Q Dr. Fratrik, you don't have any evidence to	1166
2	low for 2008, assuming that the revenue per ATH is at that .0872 level. Q Okay. Thank you.	1 2	Q Dr. Fratrik, you don't have any evidence to show that a webcaster would refuse to license sound	1166
3	low for 2008, assuming that the revenue per ATH is at that .0872 level. Q Okay. Thank you. Now, Dr. Fratrik, you told us earlier that,	1 2 3 4	Q Dr. Fratrik, you don't have any evidence to show that a webcaster would refuse to license sound recordings unless it could earn a 20 percent return,	1166
2 3 4	low for 2008, assuming that the revenue per ATH is at that .0872 level. Q Okay. Thank you. Now, Dr. Fratrik, you told us earlier that, in your opinion, the your proposed rate of .0009	1 2 3 4	Q Dr. Fratrik, you don't have any evidence to show that a webcaster would refuse to license sound recordings unless it could earn a 20 percent return, right?	1166
2 3 4 5 6	low for 2008, assuming that the revenue per ATH is at that .0872 level. Q Okay. Thank you. Now, Dr. Fratrik, you told us earlier that,	1 2 3 4 5	Q Dr. Fratrik, you don't have any evidence to show that a webcaster would refuse to license sound recordings unless it could earn a 20 percent return, right? A Insofar as that there were can you repeat	1166
2 3 4 5 6 7	low for 2008, assuming that the revenue per ATH is at that .0872 level. Q Okay. Thank you. Now, Dr. Fratrik, you told us earlier that, in your opinion, the your proposed rate of .0009 dollars I'm sorry, .009 dollars per performance is	1 2 3 4 5 6	Q Dr. Fratrik, you don't have any evidence to show that a webcaster would refuse to license sound recordings unless it could earn a 20 percent return, right? A Insofar as that there were can you repeat the question?	1166
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	low for 2008, assuming that the revenue per ATH is at that .0872 level. Q Okay. Thank you. Now, Dr. Fratrik, you told us earlier that, in your opinion, the your proposed rate of .0009 dollars I'm sorry, .009 dollars per performance is the right number because you believe that in the willing buyer/willing seller marketplace, the buyers would require a rate that gives them a 20 percent operating margin, correct? A That's correct. Q And is it it is your opinion, I take it, then, that a buyer in this market will not pay a rate higher than your proposed rate, even if that's all that's offered, unless it can earn an operating margin of at least 20 percent, right? A The typical commercial webcaster would not purchase that. It could be webcasters that earn more per ATH. Q Okay. But	1 2 3 4 5 6 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	Q Dr. Fratrik, you don't have any evidence to show that a webcaster would refuse to license sound recordings unless it could earn a 20 percent return, right? A Insofar as that there were can you repeat the question? Q Sure. You do not have any evidence, do you, that a webcaster would refuse to license sound recordings unless it could pay a royalty that gave it a 20 percent operating return? A What I'm saying is that when determining what to purchase, the webcaster would incorporate having a 20 percent operating margin in order to in its negotiations. Q My question, Dr. Fratrik, is this: Do you have any evidence that actual webcasters would require a 20 percent operating return? A I don't have any evidence that actual webcasters insofar as calculating that, yes.	1166

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	116	7	1169
1	margin of 20 percent?	1	Q Okay. The barriers to entry for terrestrial
2	A I'm not aware of any ones.		radio are far higher, are they not?
3	Q Including Live, right?	3	A Insofar as that there's a limited number of
4	A Including Live.		radio allotments than radio stations out there, yes.
5	Q And you would not, in fact, counsel Live365		You need a FCC license.
		6	O So if I want to be a terrestrial radio
- 1	not allow Live to earn a 20 percent operating margin,	7	
	would you?		license, right?
وا	A It would depend upon what Live's contracts	9	A Or purchase an existing station, yes.
10		10	Q Right. And I think you just mentioned this,
11		11	
1	other obligations that they have about whether or not		for any geographic area, right?
1	to maintain stay in the business for a while.	13	A That's true.
14	Q So is the answer to my question "I don't	14	Q And actually, at the present time, there
1	know"?		aren't any available anywhere, are there?
16	A The answer to your question about whether or	16	A I think there may be some unspoken-for
1	not I would counsel them is it would depend upon more	17	allotments that nobody really wants to purchase in
	information about their situation, and then I could		remote areas.
	counsel them on that.	19	Q But not in urban areas, for example?
20	Q Right. And you don't currently have that	20	A No, I don't think so.
1	information, right?	21	Q So actually, if I wanted to enter the
22	A Right now I don't have that information.	22	business of being a terrestrial radio broadcaster, the
	11 Adjust Novi I don't have that information.	1	business of being a terresural radio broadcaster, and
	1161	3	1170
١.		١.	1 7 11 2 7001
1	Q So the answer to my question is you don't		only way I could get an FCC license is to buy an
	know?		existing radio broadcast station, right?
3	CHIEF JUDGE SLEDGE: Go ahead, Mr. Handzo.	3	A Yes.
4	He's already answered.	4	Q And that constitutes a significant barrier to
5	MR. HANDZO: Thank you.	5	entry, dent it?
6	BY MR. HANDZO:	6	A That is one barrier to entry, yes.
7	Q Now, in response to questions from Judge	7	Q It's a very expensive barrier to entry, isn't
	Roberts you said that you base this 20 percent return		it?
1	on terrestrial broadcasting stations, right?	19	A Not as expensive as it used to be.
10	A One thing, yes.	10	Q If it's going to be, for an urban area, tens
11	Q Okay. Well, that's the only thing, isn't it?	ŀ	of millions of dollars, right?
12	A That was the thing I looked at to sort of set	12	A Depending upon the type of station?
1	a benchmark, yes.	13	Q Yes.
14	Q Now, you would agree with me, wouldn't you,	14	A There are some stations that go for tens of
1	Dr. Fratrik, that webcasting has low barriers to	15	millions of dollars.
	entry, correct?	16	Q Okay. Wouldn't you expect that an industry
1 4 5	A Webcasters have can get the tools and	17	with low barriers to entry is going to earn lower
17		1 7 0	margins, on average, than an industry with high
18	equipment pretty easily. There's no government	18	
18 19	license to start webcasting.	19	barriers to entry?
18 19 20	license to start webcasting. Q So the answer is yes, it has low barriers to	19 20	barriers to entry? A All else equal, yes.
18 19 20	license to start webcasting.	19 20 21	barriers to entry?

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		1171		1173
1	higher margins than an industry with low capital		1	Q Now, Dr. Fratrik, in coming up with your
	costs, right?			opinion that a willing buyer in our hypothetical
3	A All else equal, yes.		3	market would insist on a 20 percent return, did you
4	Q Now, if I want to become a webcaster, and I		4	look at what kind of returns are earned for other
5			5	digital businesses?
6			6	A No, I did not.
7	A I believe there are some equipment, some		7	Q Are you aware, for example, that Amazon earns
	technical know how you have to do, getting services,		8	
9	getting programming. I think there are more than just		9	A I think I saw a document recently attesting
10	\$10.		10	to that.
11	Q Okay. But it's not it's going to be under		11	Q Well, let's see if we can refresh your
12	a thousand, let's say, right?		12	recollection.
13	A I don't know the answer to that.		13	MR. HANDZO: May I approach, Your Honor? I'm
14	Q All right. And my capital cost of getting		14	handing what we've marked as SoundExchange Exhibits 31
15			15	through 36.
16	of millions, rights?		16	BY MR. HANDZO:
17	A Could be less also, yes.		17	Q Dr. Fratrik, when you tried to figure out
18	Q But it's fair to say that terrestrial radio		18	what the operating margins were for terrestrial
19	broadcasters are going to have higher capital costs		19	broadcasters, you actually went to Yahoo! Finance,
20	than webcasters, right?		20	right?
21	A In some areas, yes.		21	A That's correct.
22	Q In urban areas, right?		22	Q Which is where these documents come from,
		1172		1174
1	A Urban areas, radio stations tend to be more	1172		right?
2	expensive because they reach more people.	1172	2	right? A Yep.
2 3	expensive because they reach more people. Q And so, there, there's no doubt that capital	1172	2	right? A Yep. Q And if you look at the first one that I've
2 3 4	expensive because they reach more people. Q And so, there, there's no doubt that capital costs for terrestrial broadcasters are higher than	1172	2 3 4	right? A Yep. Q And if you look at the first one that I've handed you, SoundExchange Trial Exhibit 31, that
2 3 4 5	expensive because they reach more people. Q And so, there, there's no doubt that capital costs for terrestrial broadcasters are higher than webcasters, right?	1172	2 3 4 5	right? A Yep. Q And if you look at the first one that I've handed you, SoundExchange Trial Exhibit 31, that indicates that Amazon earns an operating margin of
2 3 4 5 6	expensive because they reach more people. Q And so, there, there's no doubt that capital costs for terrestrial broadcasters are higher than webcasters, right? A When you say capital costs, are you meaning	1172	2 3 4 5 6	right? A Yep. Q And if you look at the first one that I've handed you, SoundExchange Trial Exhibit 31, that indicates that Amazon earns an operating margin of 4.81 percent, correct?
2 3 4 5 6 7	expensive because they reach more people. Q And so, there, there's no doubt that capital costs for terrestrial broadcasters are higher than webcasters, right? A When you say capital costs, are you meaning the actual physical equipment capital cost?	1172	2 3 4 5 6 7	right? A Yep. Q And if you look at the first one that I've handed you, SoundExchange Trial Exhibit 31, that indicates that Amazon earns an operating margin of 4.81 percent, correct? A That's what it says, yes.
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	expensive because they reach more people. Q And so, there, there's no doubt that capital costs for terrestrial broadcasters are higher than webcasters, right? A When you say capital costs, are you meaning the actual physical equipment capital cost? Q Let's start with that.	1172	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	right? A Yep. Q And if you look at the first one that I've handed you, SoundExchange Trial Exhibit 31, that indicates that Amazon earns an operating margin of 4.81 percent, correct? A That's what it says, yes. Q And if you turn to the next one, 32, it shows
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	expensive because they reach more people. Q And so, there, there's no doubt that capital costs for terrestrial broadcasters are higher than webcasters, right? A When you say capital costs, are you meaning the actual physical equipment capital cost? Q Let's start with that. A The capital cost of transmitting in a small non-urban area is basically the same as in the urban area. Your transmitter and other equipment	1172	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	right? A Yep. Q And if you look at the first one that I've handed you, SoundExchange Trial Exhibit 31, that indicates that Amazon earns an operating margin of 4.81 percent, correct? A That's what it says, yes. Q And if you turn to the next one, 32, it shows that eFlowers [sic] has an operating margin of 1.55 percent? A Yes, that's what it says.
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	1175			1177
1	types of companies than a commercial webcaster.	1	There's no authentication.	
2	Q Well, they're companies that are in digital	2	CHIEF JUDGE SLEDGE: Mr. Handzo?	
3	business on the Internet, right?	3	MR. HANDZO: Well, Your Honor, with respect	
4	A Sure. There's lots of different types of		to the Yahoo! Finance documents, these are all	
5	customers different types of companies on the	5	documents of the same type from the same website that	
_	Internet.	2	he used for his own information. So since he was	
6		0		
7	Q But the only thing you looked at in order to	7	relying on this site for his own, it seems to me	
	figure out what an appropriate operating return was	8	acceptable to admit it for other companies as well.	
	was terrestrial radio, right?	9	CHIEF JUDGE SLEDGE: Anything further?	
10	A I looked at the terrestrial radio companies	10	MR. MacDONALD: No, Your Honor.	
	because they are similar in nature in terms of the	11	CHIEF JUDGE SLEDGE: The objection is	
- 1	business that they're operating in.	1	sustained.	
13	Q Now, did you look at the operating margins	13	BY MR. HANDZO:	
14	for record companies?	14	Q Dr. Fratrik, let me ask you to go back to	
15	A No, I did not.	15	your table 2 for a moment.	
16	Q Let me ask you to look at SoundExchange Trial	16	JUDGE ROBERTS: Before you do that,	
17	Exhibit 36.	17	Mr. Handzo, looking at table 3 of your testimony,	
18	A 36 or 35?	18	Dr. Fratrik, do you know if any of the revenues	
19	Q Let's go to 36 first.	19	included in this table for these different radio	
20	A Okay.	20	companies includes revenues obtained through	
21	Q Do you see there that Warner Music Group	21	simulcasting?	
22	earns an operating margin of 4.4 percent?	22	THE WITNESS: I believe so. I believe	
		<u> </u>		
1				
	1176			1178
1		1	several of the publicly traded radio companies are	1178
1 2	A That's what it says, yes.	1	several of the publicly traded radio companies are engaged in simulcasting.	1178
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	1179			1181
1	audiences and selling the availability of those	1	whole lot of sense. Why don't we continue and we'll	
2	audiences to advertisers.	2	see where we come out.	
3	JUDGE WISNIEWSKI: Later in your testimony,	3	BY MR. HANDZO:	
4	you say there are vastly different economics	4	Q Dr. Fratrik, let me take you back to your	
5	associated with terrestrial commercial radio	5	table 2.	
6	broadcasters.	6	A Are we finished with these?	
7	THE WITNESS: I say that insofar as when you	7	Q Yes. Table 2 on page 21. Now, you	
8	are examining the economics of terrestrial radio		understand, don't you, that the rates currently in	
9	broadcasters who are now involved in webcasting. In			
	that section later on I'm contrasting the cost and		performance that you're showing in the bottom row of	
1	revenue structure of commercial webcasters with		this table, correct?	1
1	terrestrial radio broadcasters who then add another	12	A Yes, I am.	
1	line of business, simulcasting via their webcasts.	13	Q And so at the current rates, if this table is	
14	JUDGE WISNIEWSKI: I'm not quite sure why	1	right, Live is not making money on webcasting, right?	
1	it's appropriate in one place and not another since	15	A Well, this is not table 2 is not Live.	
	what we're talking about is webcasters here, and	16	Q I thought table 2 was the Live costs and	
	you're using this to try and gauge what the proper	ı	revenues.	
	operating margin is for a webcaster.	18	A Oh, I'm sorry, you're right. Excuse me.	
19	THE WITNESS: Well, in the latter part of my		Table 2 is Live and, at this point in time, Live is	
1	study when I'm comparing the economics of commercial		not generating those revenues their profit margin.	
	terrestrial radio broadcasters with webcasters, I want	21	Q You're aware that, overall, Live365 is a very	
	to try and contrast the revenue and costs of those		profitable company, right?	
			r	
	1180			1182
	1180			1182
	commercial broadcasters who are webcasting and	1	A What's your definition of very profitable?	1182
2	commercial broadcasters who are webcasting and focusing on their webcasting aspect of it.	2	Q All right. Well, let's put some numbers on	1182
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2 3 4 5	commercial broadcasters who are webcasting and focusing on their webcasting aspect of it. Here, I'm saying that, in their main business, the over-the-air transmission, when they are trying to attract audiences by providing programming	2 3 4 5	Q All right. Well, let's put some numbers on it. Why don't you turn to Exhibit 10 to your testimony. And this shows us, does it not, that for 2008, the year we were just looking at in table 2,	1182
2 3 4 5 6	commercial broadcasters who are webcasting and focusing on their webcasting aspect of it. Here, I'm saying that, in their main business, the over-the-air transmission, when they are trying to attract audiences by providing programming by hiring staff, et cetera, that's much more similar	2 3 4 5 6	Q All right. Well, let's put some numbers on it. Why don't you turn to Exhibit 10 to your testimony. And this shows us, does it not, that for 2008, the year we were just looking at in table 2, Live overall had an operating profit of a little over	1182
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		1183			1185
1	Q And I think you indicated earlier 2009 has		1	in that ballpark.	
1 2			2	CHIEF JUDGE SLEDGE: Mr. Handzo, let me	
ŀ	right?			interrupt just a moment.	
4	A It was certainly a tough year in the		4	Your answer very recently of excluding the	
5	advertising marketplace in the economy as a whole.			broadcasting services from your model, what was the	
6	Q And, nevertheless, Live overall has earned			reason for that?	
7	about an 11 percent operating margin in 2009, right?		7	THE WITNESS: The reason for that is because	
8	A From its entire business line, yes.		8	I'm trying to analyze a model of the Internet radio	
9	Q And those numbers, as you understand them,			service that Live365 is involved in, not the	
10	reflect accruing the current copyright royalty rates			broadcaster services part.	
	for sound recordings at the rate currently set by this		11	CHIEF JUDGE SLEDGE: In making that	
•	court, right?		12	statement, are you considering the broadcasting	
13	A I believe that's included in this income		13	services to be services provided to broadcasters?	
14	statement, yes.		14	THE WITNESS: To webcasters, yes.	
15	Q So this shows, overall, the business being		15	CHIEF JUDGE SLEDGE: To webcasters?	
16	profitable at the rates currently in effect set by		16	THE WITNESS: Yes, that's the common use	
17	this court?		17	in this area is that the webcasters are called	
18	A For both lines of businesses combined, yes.		18	broadcasters also. It's a little	
19	Q Now, since your Exhibit 10 shows that,		19	CHIEF JUDGE SLEDGE: You may say that's	
20	overall, Live is earning an 11 to 14 percent margin			common, but it's never been in four years of	
21	over the last couple of years, but the webcasting			hearing evidence, it's never been said so before	
22	business, according to you, is unprofitable, the		22	yesterday before this proceeding this body, which	
		1184			1186
	difference there is that when you do your table 2,]		was quite a surprise to hear that kind of confusion of	
1	you're omitting what you refer to as the broadcasting			the terms. But the way you've used it for	1
3	business, right?	l		broadcasting services, that includes services provided	
4	A I don't model the broadcasting services, yes.			to webcasters?	
5	Q And, in fact, you exclude all the revenues	l	5	THE WITNESS: Yes.	
6	from what you characterize as the broadcasting	ŀ	6	CHIEF JUDGE SLEDGE: All right. I'm sorry	
7	business, correct?	J		for the interruption.	
8	A That's because I'm trying to model the		8	BY MR. HANDZO:	
			9	Q Dr. Fratrik, if it's right that what you've	
10	Q Okay. So you did exclude the broadcaster			characterized as a webcasting business is unprofitable and what you've characterized as the broadcasting	į
12	revenues, right? A Yes.	ŀ		business is earning, you know, 30 to 35 percent	
13	Q Now, if, according to you, the webcasting	ŀ		margins, wouldn't that suggest that Live should just	
				get out of the webcasting business?	1
15	business has an operating profit of 11 to 14 percent,		15	A It depends upon what their expectations are	
16				in terms of the future of the webcasting business.	l
17			17	Q Well, they're not likely, even under your	1
18	A The broadcasting services part of the			scenario, to get to a point where they're earning 30	
		ŀ			
- 1	- · · ·			• • •	
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
- 1		ļ			
				Committee and the desired of the desired of	- 1
19 20 21 22	business is profitable, yes. Q I mean, probably margins around 30 to 35 percent, right? A I would have to look at that to see if it's		19 20	to 35 percent margins, right? A I don't know what their expectations are pending the decision of the proceeding. Q Well, let me then go back to the question of	

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1	how you went about separating out what you call the	1	A Right.	
	broadcaster business from what you call the webcaster	2	_	
3	business. Okay? I'm going to ask you to turn to	3	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
4	table 1 which is on page 19 of your testimony.	4		
5	A Yes.	5		
6	Q Table 1 is where you calculate Live365's	6		
7		7		
8		8		
9	A Yes.	9		
10	Q And the sort of costs per ATH that you	10	Live365, right?	
11	calculate in table 1 for the webcaster business is	11		
	what you later use in your tables 2, 4 and 5, right?	12	Q But you don't know?	
13	A Correct.	13	•	
14	Q Now, in order to calculate what costs and	14		
15	revenues fell on the broadcaster side of the business	15	Q Okay. But you don't know?	
16	and what costs and revenues fell on the webcaster side	16		
17	of the business, you got some financial documentation	17	Q Now, if we go back and look at your table 1	
18	from Live365, didn't you?	18		
19	A That's correct.	19		
20	Q It was just several pages, right?	20		
21	A It was a lot of pages, I think, that is	21	A The broadcast services, no.	
22	pretty much included in Exhibits 9 and 10.	22	Q It just doesn't show up there at all, right?	
	1	188		1190
١.				
1	Q Didn't you tell me in your deposition that		, , , , , ,	
l .	you got three pages?	2		
3	A I don't remember whether there were three	3		
4	pages or	4		
5	Q Dr. Fratrik, let me ask you to look at	5		
6	pages 122 and 123 of your deposition.	6		
7	A I'm there, yes.	7	,,, F	
8	Q Okay. And do you see where I showed you Lam	8		
10	Exhibits 4 and 5?	10	1	
10	A Yes.		•g · · · · · · · · ·	
11	Q And you said that's what you used as the		that revenue, I take it, is that you view the broadcaster services business to be different than the	
1	basis for your cost allocations in table 1?			
13	A Yes.	13		
14	Q Those are each one-page documents, right?	14		
15	A Yes, they were.	15	-	
16	Q And then you said you got one other document,	16	j	
	right?	17	11	
18 19	A Oh, yeah, the allocation of the royalty licensing fees.	18		
20	_	19 20		
21	Q And then I asked you whether you got anything else that you used to prepare the allocations in	21		
. 41	cise that you used to prepare the amocations in	41	ioi min. An right: 110w, mat person you would	
	table 1 and you said no	122		
	table 1, and you said no.	22	characterize as being part of the broadcaster side of	

-	Ticaring Voiding	
	1191	119
1	the business, right?	1 of part of Live365's website; is that right?
2	A Are they purchasing yes.	2 A That's what it appears to be, yes.
3	Q Yes. They're purchasing broadcast services	3 Q And this is a part of their website where
4	from Live365, but they're paying the sound recording	4 they market to potential broadcasters, right?
5	royalties themselves, right?	5 A Yep. Yes.
6	A They're part of the Internet business of	6 Q And if you turn to the second page, they have
1 -	· -	
	Live365, but they're not included in the aggregate tuning hours of Live365 for the royalty-bearing aspect	7 some frequently asked questions? 8 A Yes.
1	of it.	
19		9 Q One of them, number 1, is, "Why should I
10	Q Right. So this person I'm calling Mr. Smith,	10 broadcast with Live365?"
111	the amount that Mr. Smith pays Live365 is not going to	11 A Yes.
12	show up in the revenue on table 1, right?	12 Q And the first advantage or the first
13	A Correct.	13 reason to broadcast with Live365 is, "Our site
14	Q Now, Mr. Smith's station, however, is going	14 attracts 4 million plus listeners every month, and
15	to show up on Live365's directory, isn't it?	15 being listed in our directory provides exposure in and
16	A Yes.	16 of itself," right?
17	Q So if I'm a consumer, if I'm a listener and I	17 A Yes, it says that.
18	go to Live365, among other things, I'm going to see	18 Q And actually, if you go down to frequently
19	Mr. Smith's station, right?	19 asked question 13, you get much the same statement,
20	A Among many other stations, yes.	20 right?
21	Q Even though you're not including that as part	21 A Excuse me while I look at the other ones.
22	of what you call the webcaster business, right?	22 Q Sure, take your time.
	1102	110
	1192	119
1	A Right.	119 1 A Okay.
1 2	A Right.Q In fact, no listener could ever tell the	
1	A Right.	1 A Okay.
2	A Right.Q In fact, no listener could ever tell the	1 A Okay. 2 Q Okay. So you would agree with me, wouldn't
3	A Right. Q In fact, no listener could ever tell the difference between the stations you say are part of	1 A Okay. 2 Q Okay. So you would agree with me, wouldn't 3 you, that for frequently asked question 13, again,
3 4	A Right. Q In fact, no listener could ever tell the difference between the stations you say are part of the broadcast business and the stations that you say	 A Okay. Q Okay. So you would agree with me, wouldn't you, that for frequently asked question 13, again, Live repeats that one of the advantages of being a
2 3 4 5	A Right. Q In fact, no listener could ever tell the difference between the stations you say are part of the broadcast business and the stations that you say are part of the webcast business, right? A They're both webcasting, yes. Q So no one no outsider could tell the	 1 A Okay. 2 Q Okay. So you would agree with me, wouldn't 3 you, that for frequently asked question 13, again, 4 Live repeats that one of the advantages of being a 5 broadcaster with Live is that you get to be part of 6 their webcasting network? 7 A It also, in frequently asked question
2 3 4 5 6	A Right. Q In fact, no listener could ever tell the difference between the stations you say are part of the broadcast business and the stations that you say are part of the webcast business, right? A They're both webcasting, yes.	 A Okay. Q Okay. So you would agree with me, wouldn't you, that for frequently asked question 13, again, Live repeats that one of the advantages of being a broadcaster with Live is that you get to be part of their webcasting network?
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1 2	Q Okay. Now, actually, if you look at frequently asked question number 10, which asks, "How	ŀ	that they can reach millions of Live365 listeners, right?
3	can I generate revenue from my broadcast," in the last	3	A That's what it says, yes.
4	bullet point, Live talks about how broadcasters can	4	Q And that's because, if they buy the broadcast
5	obtain a share of subscription revenue from the	5	package, they're going to be part of Live365's
6	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	6	webcasting business, right?
7	A Are you talking about the bounty bullet?	7	A They'll be on the list of available webcasts.
8	Q Actually the bullet point above that.	8	Q And Live holds that out as an advantage to
9	A Oh, I'm sorry. Talks about getting some	9	these people in signing up, right?
10		10	A That's one of their selling points, yes.
11	Q Right. So my hypothetical Mr. Smith can earn	11	CHIEF JUDGE SLEDGE: You may have answered
12	some money if he's a broadcaster with Live by getting	12	the next to last question, but it wasn't clear to me.
13		13	The customers of Live365 who elect the personal
14	webcasting, right?	14	broadcasting package are part of the Internet radio
15	A Yes, it says that it attracts VIP members.	15	revenues portion of Live365?
16	Q And VIP members, by the way, are subscribers;	16	THE WITNESS: Only if they are Live365 is
17	is that right?	17	collecting is paying the collecting the
18	A Yes.	18	royalties for that part of the royalty-bearing ATH.
19	Q And my hypothetical Mr. Smith also has the	19	CHIEF JUDGE SLEDGE: And if they are, then
20	ability to get a bounty if someone signs up for a	20	they are part of the Internet radio revenues?
21	subscription through him?	21	THE WITNESS: Right. In my calculations,
22	A Yes.	22	yes.
	Q Now, you'll see that, on the first page of	1	MR. HANDZO: So actually, before I do at
	this document, it refers to professional broadcasting		that, Your Honor, I would move SoundExchange Trial
3	services. Do you see that?		Exhibit 15 into evidence.
4	A Yes.	4	CHIEF JUDGE SLEDGE: Any objection to
5	Q Now, Live also has something that it calls a	5	Exhibit 15?
6	personal broadcasting package, correct?	6	MR. MacDONALD: Yes, Your Honor. There's
7	A Yes.	7	been no authentication. The witness has testified
8	Q Let me show you what we've previously marked	8	he's never seen this document before.
9	as SoundExchange Trial Exhibit 15. I believe this	9	CHIEF JUDGE SLEDGE: Any response?
10	document is not in evidence yet.	10	MR. HANDZO: Your Honor, he also indicated
11	Have you seen this document before?	11	that it does appear to him to be a screen shot of the
12	A I actually have not seen this document in		Live365 website, and I believe he indicated in prior
13	particular.	13	testimony that he has been on that website before.
14	Q Do you understand this to be another screen	14	CHIEF JUDGE SLEDGE: Mr. MacDonald, I'm going
15	shot from Live365's website?	•	to apply a standard on this offer that this is a piece
16	A Yes.	16	\$ 5 5
17	Q And so in this document this is a document	17	their determination because, at this point, from the
18	aimed at people who might want to buy the personal	18	evidence I've heard, there is great confusion over how
19	broadcasting package, right?	19	to categorize Live365's customers, and this exhibit
20	A That's what the title says, yes.	20	will help analyze that and, therefore, it's admitted.
21	Q And right up near the top, people who might	21	(SoundExchange Trial Exhibit Number 15 was
122	want to buy the personal broadcasting package are told	22	received into evidence.)
1			

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1 2 3 4 4 5 6 6 7 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	CHIEF JUDGE SLEDGE: May you get clarification? I'll hear what you have to say. MR. MacDONALD: Is this Exhibit 15 coming in for that limited purpose that Your Honor just stated? CHIEF JUDGE SLEDGE: It's admitted into evidence. I don't know if there's anything such thing as limited purpose. I've heard that talked about in case law, it's never seemed to make much sense. Either something is evidence or it's not. MR. MacDONALD: Thank you, Your Honor. BY MR. HANDZO: Q Isn't it fair to say, Dr. Fratrik, that part of the value Live365 gets from having its webcasting service is that it is something that Live can promote when it's trying to get people to sign up as	7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	going to be part of what you call the webcasting business, right? A Correct. Q Okay. So to the extent that there are ad revenues or subscription revenues associated with Ms. Jones' channel, they show up on your table 1, right? A Yes. Q Okay. But Mr. Smith, who's just like Ms. Jones except that he pays the royalties himself, nothing from his channel shows up on your table 1, correct? A Because no advertising revenues are sold on his webcasts. Q But for both Ms. Smith and Ms. Jones JUDGE WISNIEWSKI: Are you certain of that, Dr. Fratrik? THE WITNESS: Yes. JUDGE WISNIEWSKI: Okay.	
1			•	
22	Q And so there is a value to Live in having its	22	Q Well, let's go back to that. If I am a	
	12	00		1202
2 3 4 4 5 6 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	A Among many other things that is involved in helping them sell their broadcasting business. Q Okay. But having the webcasting business is one of those things, right? A It's one of several things, I'm sure. Q Now, even CHIEF JUDGE SLEDGE: Again, the labels are very loosely used by Live365 witnesses. When you say webcasting business, are you referring to Internet radio services portion of Live365? THE WITNESS: Yes, I am. BY MR. HANDZO: Q Let me hopefully maybe I can help a little bit to clarify. I'm going ask you about another hypothetical broadcaster, and we'll call her	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	Q So to the extent that Live is selling subscriptions, it's making money not only from the channels that you characterized as being part of the webcasting business, but also from the channels that you characterize as being part of the broadcasting business, right? A That only subscribe to the broadcasting services business? Q No. If I am a subscriber to Live365 I pay Live's VIP fee, right I will get access to all of the channels, right? A Yes. Q And I will get access to the channels that you say are part of the webcasting business, correct? A Yes. Q But I will also get access to the channels that you say are part of the broadcast business and that you exclude from this analysis?	

	11001116			***************************************	
		1203			1205
1	Q Okay. So Live, when it sells a subscription,		1	right?	
- 1			2	A Right. Because that's not part of their	
3	broadcaster channels and on what you call the			Internet radio service. In your hypothetical,	
4				Ms. Jones could have bought it from another provider	1
5	A Yes, but in my calculations, I divide by the			of broadcaster services.	ŀ
6	total the average number of total hours that the		6	Q Now, in the case of my Ms. Jones, the	
7	subscriber listens, so I'm looking on a per ATH basis,		7		
8	the subscription revenues that Live365 so say they		8	on your table 1, right?	1
9	listen to 30 hours of subscription-based excuse me,		9	A Yes, it is.	
10	30 hours of royalty-bearing ATH and ten hours of		10	Q And the royalties for sound recordings that	
11	non-royalty-bearing. By dividing it by the 40 number,		11	would be attributable to Ms. Jones' channel show up on	
12	I take care of the fact that I'm only allocating the		12	your table 1, right? Well, actually, I'm sorry. Let	
13	royalties, the subscription revenues appropriately.		13	me wrong question. The royalties for, let's say,	į
14	Q I think I was going back to the court's		14	the PROs	
1	question. I thought you said earlier that Live is not		15	A Yes, they are.	
	earnings revenue on what you call the broadcast		16	Q would show up here for Ms. Jones' channel,	
	channels?			right?	
18	A I think the judge actually referred to		18	A As well as for Thompson.	
19	advertising revenue, not subscription revenues.		19	Q If there are	
20 21	Q Okay. So you would agree that Live does earn subscription revenue on those channels?		20	JUDGE ROBERTS: Mr. Handzo, you said your	
22	A Some of the hours that the subscriber listens		21	Ms. Jones bought if we look at SoundExchange Trial Exhibit 14 and we look to the second to last page	
	A Some of the hours that the subscriber listens		2.2.	Exhibit 14 and we look to the second to last page	
		1204			1206
1	to may be non-royalty-bearing ATH.		1	where there's the professional broadcasting pricing,	
2	Q Meaning they're not included in your table 1?			Ms. Jones is buying one of these packages that are in	
3	A Those royalty-bearing non-royalty-bearing				
4	hours are not included in table 1.		4	MR. HANDZO: Yes.	
5	JUDGE WISNIEWSKI: Dr. Fratrik, if I could		5	JUDGE ROBERTS: And Dr. Fratrik, you're	
6	pursue the question that I asked a little bit further.		6	saying that the revenues generated by this Ms. Jones	- [
1	How is it that you know that no advertising is carried			paying let's take, for instance, the monthly fee up	ľ
	on the non-Internet radio stations who buy other			to 96K; the intro is 136.50. You're saying that that	
1	services from Live365?			is excluded from the revenue calculation of your	-
10	THE WITNESS: I was told by personnel at		10		
1	Live365 that the advertising is only sold on the U.S.		11	I thought I heard you say originally that,	
ł	royalty-bearing ATHs.			yes originally, yes, since Live365 is paying the royalty fee, then this would go into the be	
13 14	JUDGE WISNIEWSKI: Thank you. BY MR. HANDZO:		13 14	considered Internet broadcasting, webcasting, and the	ŀ
15	Q Now, let me go back to my hypothetical		15	136.50 would go into the revenue base of your table,	
- 1	Ms. Jones who buys a broadcast package from Live and		16	table 1 here. But I thought I heard you say, in	ŀ
	is going to have Live pay the sound recording		17	response to the most recent questions from Mr. Handzo,	
1			•	•	
18			18	that, no, this is broadcasting activity, so this	
	royalties. Okay? Now, that person, Ms. Jones, is going to pay a monthly fee to Live for the broadcast		18 19	that, no, this is broadcasting activity, so this revenue for Ms. Jones is excluded from table 1. So my	
19	royalties. Okay? Now, that person, Ms. Jones, is				
19	royalties. Okay? Now, that person, Ms. Jones, is going to pay a monthly fee to Live for the broadcast		19	revenue for Ms. Jones is excluded from table 1. So my	
19 20	royalties. Okay? Now, that person, Ms. Jones, is going to pay a monthly fee to Live for the broadcast services, right?		19 20 21	revenue for Ms. Jones is excluded from table 1. So my question to you is, which is it?	

·	1207	,		1209
1	JUDGE ROBERTS: Even though Ms. Jones is	١,	advertising revenues.	
2	buying the package where it says "royalty licensing	2	JUDGE ROBERTS: Okay. So in Mr. Handzo's	
3	included," 136.50?		hypothetical questions or hypothetical scenarios here	
4	THE WITNESS: I believe that Ms. Jones is		of Mr. Smith and Ms. Jones, in both instances, both	
5			for Mr. Smith and Ms. Jones, the amount of fees they	
6	are excluded, but the aggregate tuning hours I think		pay per month and in my example here it's 136.50 a	
7			month those fees are not included on your table 1?	
8	JUDGE ROBERTS: So of this money that	8	THE WITNESS: No, those are broadcaster	
- 1	Ms. Jones pays in here, 136.50 a month, are you saying		services fees.	
	that you're allocating some portion of that for	10	JUDGE ROBERTS: So they are	
	purposes of your revenue chart on table 1?	111	THE WITNESS: They are not included.	
12		12	JUDGE ROBERTS: But the costs associated with	
13		1 "	providing bandwidth to Ms. Jones and to Mr. Smith for	
1	you said that you were allocating the cost, but not		their station, those costs are indeed in table 1?	
	the revenue.	15	THE WITNESS: Yes, because they could lead to	
16		16		
17		17	•	
1	charging, such as Liquid Compass or Akamai. The costs	18	JUDGE ROBERTS: All right. Now I think I	
	of the aggregate tuning hours that the hypothetical		finally understand what's going on.	
	Ms. Jones has, that would be part of the	20	JUDGE WISNIEWSKI: Let me just follow up with	1
1	royalty-bearing because Live365 would be responsible		one quick question on that. We were told in earlier	
	for that.		testimony that, in fact, the advertising revenues are	
	1208			1210
١.	WID OF DODDERS O	١.		
1	JUDGE ROBERTS: So you would include the		shared with the webcasters and they're shared in the	
	costs associated with operating Ms. Jones' station on	1	form of a credit, credit on the fees that they are	
	your table 1, but you wouldn't include any of the	3	charged. Where does that show up in this allocation?	
	1 7 8	4	THE WITNESS: The credits that they get	
5	THE WITNESS: I wouldn't include any of the	5	are I believe they I believe those advertising	
	revenues that Ms. Jones is paying for her broadcaster	1 _	revenues, they would be included in the advertising	
	services. I would include any of the revenues that	7		
i	Ms. Jones' website is realizing from the advertising	8	top where those advertising revenues are	
9	that is sold on her webcasts.	9	JUDGE WISNIEWSKI: But those are Live365	
10	JUDGE ROBERTS: And if she doesn't have any		advertising revenues.	
	advertising or is unable to sell it, then there's no	11	THE WITNESS: Right. Because they are	
	revenues being included for Ms, Jones even though	12	JUDGE WISNIEWSKI: I'm talking about the	
14	she's paying 136.50?	13 14	portion that is credited to the actual webcaster.	
1	THE WITNESS: It isn't her selling it. It's	1	THE WITNESS: I don't think they're included in my calculation	
16	Live365 selling it. JUDGE ROBERTS: Fair enough.	16	in my calculation. BY MR. HANDZO:	
17	THE WITNESS: So if Live365 was unable,	17	Q Dr. Fratrik, when my Ms. Jones signs up for	
1	because of a particular type of format that Ms. Jones	1	the royalty-included package and pays an introductory	
	is providing, that they cannot sell advertising, then	18	fee of 136.50, you would expect that that price was	
•	there probably wouldn't be any advertising revenues	20	set in part to cover the cost of the sound recording	
21	associated with that particular webcast. There are	21	royalties, right?	
1	other webcasts that I'm told that generate substantial	22	A Yes.	
	The state of the same of the s	1		}
		L		

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	12	11	13
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	taking into account Ms. Jones' payment to Live to cover the sound recording royalties when you calculate what Live could pay, right? A Well, those royalties licensing included that line also includes payments to ASCAP, BMI and SESAC, as well as to SoundExchange, too. Q Okay. So Ms. Jones is paying to cover the sound recording royalty and the PRO royalties, right? A Correct. Q And you're showing the PRO royalties as an expense to Live, right? A Correct. Q But you're not showing the payment from Ms. Jones to Live to cover that royalty, right? A That's part of the broadcast services broadcaster services line of business. Q And you're treating sound recording royalties	and customer service and attributed them to the webcaster business, right? A For that line item, I attribute a hundred percent of that. Q Okay. So when you analyze the costs associated with what you call the webcaster business, you're putting all of the costs for customer service and IT on the webcasting business and none of it on the broadcasting business, right? A I'm putting that entire line item of IT operation and customer service on the webcasting business. Q Even though the people who are you would say are broadcasters get IT support and they get customer service, right? A I think that the customer service the broadcasters may be in another category. Q Well, I thought you just told us and your document says that this is a hundred percent of those costs? A It's a hundred percent of that line item. Well, by that logic, everything should be	
-			
2 3 3 4 4 5 6 6 7 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	service" A Yes. Q you've attributed a hundred percent of Live365's costs for IT operations and customer service to what you call the webcasting business, right? A That's correct. Q And so you have attributed zero percent of IT operations and customer service to what you call the broadcasting business, right? A That is correct. Q You understand, don't you, that Live does provide customer service to its what you've called its broadcaster customers, right? A Right. But I'm not sure that those customer services to the broadcaster are part of that category. Q Well, you say this is a hundred percent of	1 hundred percent of that line item. I mean, I'm 2 when you say a hundred percent, doesn't that mean a 3 hundred percent of Live365's costs? 4 A Yes. Live365's line item IT operations and 5 customer services 6 Q Okay. 7 A should that line item, a hundred 8 percent, should be allocated to I allocate a 9 hundred percent of that to the webcasting service. 10 Q Right. And so that necessarily means that 11 you think the broadcasting side of the business has no 12 such expenses, right? 13 A Not in that line item. Could be in another 14 line item under customer services. 15 Q Let me ask you to look at Exhibit 10 to your 16 written testimony. Dr. Fratrik, looking at Exhibit 10 17 to your written testimony, this is an operating income 18 statement for all of Live365's business, right? 19 A That's correct. 20 Q Including the broadcast services business, 21 right? 22 A Correct.	.14

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	12	.5		1217
	Q And you see a line item there for IT and CS,	1	Q Do you know what's in that category?	l
1 -	right?	1 2		- 1
3	A Correct.	3	collocated facility, ad services, et cetera.	1
4	Q And CS stands for customer service?	4		ĺ
5	A That's exactly right.	5		
6	Q Okay. And the corresponding number to that	1 -	you for reminding me.	
7	line item for fiscal year 2008 is 391,688, right?	7		
8	A Correct.	8		
9	Q And that is precisely the number that shows	9	webcasting business, correct?	İ
10	up for IT operations and customer service in your	10		
11	table 1, correct?	11	Q And you would expect certainly that Live	
12	A Correct.	12	would have credit card expenses for its broadcast	1
13	Q So you are allocating 100 percent of all of	- 1	business, right?	
14	Live365's IT operations and customer service for all	14	· -	1
	of its lines of business to the webcasting business,	15		ļ
	right?	16	right?	
17	A What I'm saying is that of that IT and CS,	17	_	
		18	•	
19	be customer service activities in other categories for	- 1	for both the people you call webcasters and the people	
20	broadcast services.		you call broadcasters, right?	l
21	Q Well, they don't show up on your Exhibit 10,	21	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1
22	do they?	22		
	-		•	
i	123	6		1218
		-	expense to the webcasting business?	1218
1 2	A No, because I'm well, they're not	1	expense to the webcasting business? A Right, because that category includes much	1218
- 1	A No, because I'm well, they're not specified in Exhibit 10.	1 2	A Right, because that category includes much	1218
2	 A No, because I'm well, they're not specified in Exhibit 10. Q Well, there is a line on Exhibit 10 for IT 	1 2	A Right, because that category includes much more than just credit card expenses.	1218
2	A No, because I'm well, they're not specified in Exhibit 10.	1 2 3 4	A Right, because that category includes much more than just credit card expenses.	1218
2 3 4	A No, because I'm well, they're not specified in Exhibit 10. Q Well, there is a line on Exhibit 10 for IT and customer service, right? A That's correct.	1 2 3 4	A Right, because that category includes much more than just credit card expenses. Q Let me ask you to turn back again to your table 5.	1218
2 3 4 5	A No, because I'm well, they're not specified in Exhibit 10. Q Well, there is a line on Exhibit 10 for IT and customer service, right? A That's correct. Q And you put every penny of that in	1 2 3 4 5	A Right, because that category includes much more than just credit card expenses. Q Let me ask you to turn back again to your table 5. MR. HANDZO: I'm sorry, Your Honor. That is	1218
2 3 4 5 6	A No, because I'm well, they're not specified in Exhibit 10. Q Well, there is a line on Exhibit 10 for IT and customer service, right? A That's correct.	1 2 3 4 5 6	A Right, because that category includes much more than just credit card expenses. Q Let me ask you to turn back again to your table 5. MR. HANDZO: I'm sorry, Your Honor. That is page 28.	1218
2 3 4 5 6 7	A No, because I'm well, they're not specified in Exhibit 10. Q Well, there is a line on Exhibit 10 for IT and customer service, right? A That's correct. Q And you put every penny of that in webcasting, right? A Yes, I did.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	A Right, because that category includes much more than just credit card expenses. Q Let me ask you to turn back again to your table 5. MR. HANDZO: I'm sorry, Your Honor. That is page 28. BY MR. HANDZO:	1218
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	A No, because I'm well, they're not specified in Exhibit 10. Q Well, there is a line on Exhibit 10 for IT and customer service, right? A That's correct. Q And you put every penny of that in webcasting, right? A Yes, I did. Q All right. And you would agree with me, wouldn't you, that Live does, in fact, provide customer service to the broadcasters, right? A They do provide some I'm sure there are some questions. Q And they do provide IT support to the broadcast services business, right? A Could be support. I'm not sure if it's operations. Q Now, let's go down one more line to the	1 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 7 7 8 9 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	A Right, because that category includes much more than just credit card expenses. Q Let me ask you to turn back again to your table 5. MR. HANDZO: I'm sorry, Your Honor. That is page 28. BY MR. HANDZO: Q Are you with me, Dr. Fratrik? A Yes, I am. Q Once again, this is the table on which you base your recommended rate, correct? A Correct. Q And this includes costs that you derived from your table 1, right? A Correct. Q But unlike your table 2, which uses Live advertising revenues from the ZenithOptimedia report, right?	1218
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	Tieding Vo			
		1219		1221
1	information you got from the ZenithOptimedia report		1 needed to use a number from the Accustream report,	
	relates to advertising revenues, correct?	1	2 right?	
3	A That is correct.		3 A Yes.	
4	Q Now, you actually had two reports for		4 Q And that was the total ATH for the webcasting	
5	industry-wide advertising revenues for webcasters,		5 industry?	
6			6 A That was their estimate, yes.	
7	A That's correct.		7 Q So, in fact, to come up with your ad revenue	
8	Q One was ZenithOptimedia and one was	l	8 per ATH, you had to take numbers from these two	
و ا			9 different reports?	
10	A I believe they're pronounced ZenithOptimedia,		10 A Correct.	
l		- 1	11 Q And you were comfortable doing that despite	
11	Q And the Accustream data showed an		12 the fact that these two reports had such different	
ı	-		13 outcomes?	
	industry-wide ad revenue figure for 2008 of	l		
,	84 million; is that right?	- 1		
15		- 1	15 Q And then, having derived your number for	
16	Q And the ZenithOptimedia report for the same		16 advertising revenue per ATH, in this table, you use	
	time period showed industry-wide ad revenues of	1	17 the Live costs per ATH, right?	
1	200 million?	i i	18 A Repeat that question.	
19	A That's correct.		19 Q Sure. In this table, for the ad revenue	
20	Q So one report had revenues almost		20 you're using the number you derived for ad revenue per	
	two-and-a-half times the amount of the other report?		21 ATH from the ZenithOptimedia and the Accustream	
22	A Two-and-a-quarter, yes.	ľ	22 report, right?	
		1220		1222
1	O Didn't that disparity in these two reports	1220	1 A The ATH number from Accustream	1222
1 2	Q Didn't that disparity in these two reports	1220	1 A The ATH number from Accustream. 2 O Okay And then the cost component came from	1222
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	Ticaring Void		
	122	3	1225
1	typical webcaster representative of a typical	1 Network, iMeem, Lala. I think there was one or two	
2	webcaster.	2 others.	
3	Q Now, you would agree with me, wouldn't you,	3 Q And did you update your analysis here to show	
4	Dr. Fratrik, that there are different types of	4 that those costs are typical?	
5	webcasters out there with various different services	5 A No, because they weren't they were either	
6	and different business models?	6 incomplete or not equivalent.	
7	A I'd say offered various services, yes.	7 Q Okay. So you weren't able to use that data	
8	Q And various different business models?	8 to confirm your opinion that Live is typical, correct?	
9	A I'm not sure exactly what you mean by	9 A Unfortunately, not.	
10	business models.	10 Q Now, as we mentioned a minute ago, you also	
11	Q Well, Dr. Fratrik, do you still have your	11 used Live's subscription revenues as being typical of	
12	deposition there?	12 the rest of the webcasting industry, correct?	
13	A Right nearby.	13 A Yes, I did.	
14	Q Why don't you turn to page 45. Down at the	14 Q And your calculation of that appears on	
15	bottom do you see the last answer: "Because there are	15 page 24 of your testimony?	
16	different types of webcasters out there with various	16 A Yes.	
17	different services and different business models"?	17 Q Now, in making that calculation, you used an	
18	Do you see that?	18 average you said the average subscriber listened to	
19	A Yes.	19 approximately 40 hours per month?	
20	Q So that was actually your phrase, right?	20 A That's correct.	
21	A Yes. I think it was in context of when we	21 Q I'm just curious why you used an average	
22	were talking about the revenue sources, and that's	22 number when, in your table 1, you have actually the	
\vdash			
	122	4	1226
,			1226
	what I wanted to clarify in your question.	1 total royalty-bearing ATH number there.	1226
2	what I wanted to clarify in your question. Q Okay. But as a general matter, you do agree	 total royalty-bearing ATH number there. A Oh, because I'm looking at the subscriber 	1226
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	1227			1229
1	revenues?	1	Q Yes.	
2	A I'm using another source so as to see what	2	A I think they're representative of commercial	
3	the number would be.	3		
4	Q Well, if you're saying that Live is typical	4	conservative side, I applied a higher revenue per ATH,	
5	with respect to costs and typical with respect to	5	advertising revenue per ATH.	
6	subscription revenue, why isn't Live typical with	6	Q Now, that number that you got from	
7		ı	ZenithOptimedia for total industry advertising, would	
8	A There could be a number of reasons insofar as		that include advertising from broadcaster simulcaster	
9	their ability to generate advertising revenues,	9	stations?	
1	et cetera.	10	A The total industry number, yes.	
11	JUDGE ROBERTS: Could be or is?	11	Q But you actually regard broadcaster	
12	THE WITNESS: Well, utilizing the industry	1	simulcasters as not being fitting within your]
	revenue of \$200 million, I see that they do	1	model, correct?	
	generate accepting that as the industry revenue	14	A I don't model broadcaster simulcasters who	İ
	estimate, it leads to a higher advertising revenue per	15	are webcasting.	İ
	ATH than what Live365 would generate. So the answer	16	Q And you do not suggest that your results in	
	to your question is it is using that industry	17	your model would apply to broadcast simulcasters,	
	estimate.		correct?	
19	BY MR. HANDZO:	19	A Correct.	
20	Q The bottom line, Dr. Fratrik, is you chose	20	Q But you're including their advertising	
	not to use Live's ad revenues as typical, even though	i i	numbers in the ZenithOptimedia data that you used for	
	you used Live's costs and subscription revenues as	1	this model, right?	
	*		, 0	
	1228			1230
1	typical; is that right?	1	A Yes.	
2	A I did not utilize Live's advertising revenues	2	Q Now, in your model, you include on the	ļ
3	in my model that led to my proposed royalty rate.	3	revenue side only ad revenue and subscription revenue,	
4	Q Because you regard them as atypical?	4	right?	
5	A I wanted to err on the conservative side	5	A Correct.	
6	also.	6	Q Now, there are companies that make money	
7	Q Let me ask the question this way: Do you	7	other ways, aren't there?	
8	think that Live's ad revenues are typical of the	8	A In webcasting?	
9	webcasting industry?	9	Q Sure.	
10	A I think there are some webcasters that may	10	A There are some that make money in downloads	
11	generate higher advertising revenue per ATH, and	11	and several other ways.	
12	utilizing that industry number suggests that there are	12	Q Well, for example, there are portals like AOL	
13	many that do.	13	and Yahoo! which use their webcasting service to bring	1
14	Q So is the answer to my question, no, you	14	people in and then they go to other parts of the site,	
15	think Live is not typical with respect to ad revenues?	15	right?	İ
16	A I'd say they may be on the lower side of that	16	A That's one of their reasons, yes.	
1 ^ "	A 1d say dicy may be on the lower side of that			
1	number.	17	Q And that's one of the ways that they make	
1	number. Q Let me ask it I'll try one more time. Is		Q And that's one of the ways that they make money, right?	:
17	number.	17		2
17 18 19 20	number. Q Let me ask it I'll try one more time. Is there any reason why Live would be typical with respect to costs, typical with respect to	17 18	money, right? A Yes. Q But you don't include any of that in your	
17 18 19 20 21	number. Q Let me ask it I'll try one more time. Is there any reason why Live would be typical with respect to costs, typical with respect to subscription, but atypical with respect to ad revenue?	17 18 19 20 21	money, right? A Yes. Q But you don't include any of that in your model, do you?	-
17 18 19 20	number. Q Let me ask it I'll try one more time. Is there any reason why Live would be typical with respect to costs, typical with respect to	17 18 19 20	money, right? A Yes. Q But you don't include any of that in your	-

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	Ī	231	12	233
2 3 4 4 5 6 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	has only two sources of revenue, subscription revenue subscription revenues and advertising revenues. MR. HANDZO: Your Honor, we've been going over a little hour and a half, and whatever pop I got from the lunch break, I've now lost, so if I ever had it. So if this were a convenient time to take a break I obviously will keep going if the court wants me to. CHIEF JUDGE SLEDGE: We'll recess ten minutes. MR. HANDZO: Thank you. (Whereupon, a short recess was taken.) CHIEF JUDGE SLEDGE: We'll come to order. Mr. Handzo. BY MR. HANDZO: Q Dr. Fratrik, before we broke, I think you mentioned that there are different kind of webcasters who have different kinds of business models, right? A That is correct. Q And I want to make sure I understand who you think your model applies to. You would agree with me	- 1	1 A The assumption I made is that the commercial 2 webcaster that I'm modeling has subscription and 3 advertising revenues. 4 Q Well, further, didn't you also assume that 5 those commercial webcasters have subscription and 6 advertising revenues in the same proportion that Live 7 does? 8 A Yes, and that would reinforce what data that 9 I obtained from SoundExchange during the discovery 10 portion of the trial. 11 Q Well, to be clear, your model makes actually 12 two assumptions with respect to subscription, doesn't 13 it? Sorry, that was a little Delphic question. Let 14 me see if I can make it clearer. We'll take it one at 15 a time. 16 A I know what Delphic means. 17 Q Your model assumes that webcasters receive 18 the same revenue per ATH for their subscription 19 services that Live does, right? 20 A The model I have I'm utilizing Live's 21 subscriber revenues and their ATH, and they're very 22 similar to other data that I saw.	
	1	232	12	234
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	A Yes. Q Now, in terms of the analysis that you've done in your written testimony, I take it it is your		1 Q Okay. 2 CHIEF JUDGE SLEDGE: I'm sorry. Please say 3 that again. 4 THE WITNESS: I'm utilizing Live's 5 subscription revenues and their average number of 6 hours, 40 hours that their subscribers listen to, to 7 derive the subscriber revenue per ATH. And those 40 8 hours is very similar to other data that I saw for 9 other subscribers for other services that have 10 subscribers. 11 CHIEF JUDGE SLEDGE: Do you imply by that 12 answer that your model is designed for webcasters that 13 have that same ratio? 14 THE WITNESS: Yes. 15 CHIEF JUDGE SLEDGE: I think that was the 16 question to you. 17 THE WITNESS: Yes. 18 CHIEF JUDGE SLEDGE: All right. 19 BY MR. HANDZO: 20 Q And not all webcasters do have that same 21 ratio, do they? 22 A No. Some webcasters have lower subscriber	

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	1235		1237
	revenues, subscriber prices. Some may have greater ATH for subscribers. Some may have lower.		Live365 as 76.5 percent of the hours going to non-subscribers and 23.5 percent going to subscribers
3	Q And some may have a higher percentage of		was nearly identical to what the industry total number
4	hours devoted to subscription than Live does, right?	4	•
5	A Right. But as I mentioned earlier, through	5	CHIEF JUDGE SLEDGE: What I'm hearing to
6	some industry numbers provided during discovery, the	6	
1 7	industry numbers suggest that they were very close to	7	just said that this model is applicable to a
8	the percentages that I utilize in my analysis.		commercial webcaster who has predominant subscription
9	Q And I take it your opinion is that your	9	
10	results would apply both to a webcaster who does a	10	THE WITNESS: I didn't mean to say that, Your
11		11	Honor. I'm utilizing Live365 distribution to describe
12	subscription and also to a webcaster who does a very	1	that typical webcaster, so that typical webcaster
13	high percentage of their business through ad support?	13	would have the identical distribution.
14	A Right. There's a wide range of differences,	14	CHIEF JUDGE SLEDGE: Well, I heard you right
15	and I was describing the typical webcaster vis-a-vis	15	the first time.
16	what you're talking about, the subscriber versus	16	THE WITNESS: Okay. I'm sorry.
17	advertising revenue breakout.	17	CHIEF JUDGE SLEDGE: Neither one of us spoke
18	CHIEF JUDGE SLEDGE: Well, that confused me.	18	or heard wrong [sic] the second time.
19	I hear that as being directly opposite of what you	19	BY MR. HANDZO:
- (just said a moment ago, that your model is designed	20	Q I really hesitate to go here, but I want to
21	for commercial webcasters who have the same ratio of	21	make sure I'm clear. So what you're saying is your
22	revenues that Live365 has.	22	model applies to webcasters who have basically the
1	THE WITNESS. Bight I used approximately.	,	1238
	THE WITNESS: Right. I used approximately the same ratio, and I		same distribution of subscription and ad that Live does?
3	CHIEF JUDGE SLEDGE: Well, then, how can it	3	A Yes.
4		4	Q Okay. Now, with respect to the services that
	the exact opposite of ratios that Live365 has?	5	offer a more customized webcasting service but are
6	THE WITNESS: What I'm saying, Your Honor, is	6	still subscription I'm sorry, that are still
1 *	that there will be some on one side and some on the	7	statutory, I take it it's your opinion that your model
8	other side. And the distribution of subscription	8	applies to them as well?
9	revenues, the importance of subscription revenues, the	9	A Yes.
1	importance of subscribers versus advertising that	10	Q But those kinds of services might have a
1	the data that I showed on an industry basis that I	11	different cost structure than Live does, right?
	saw on an industry basis were very similar to the	12	A Right. They could be higher or lower.
	percentage that I use in my model.	13	Q You don't know?
14	CHIEF JUDGE SLEDGE: So it's not designed for	14	A No.
15	a commercial webcaster who has the same ratios as	15	Q And those kinds of services might have a
16	Live365?	16	greater ability to make money on their webcast
17	THE WITNESS: I'm sorry I'm confusing you,	17	streams, right?
18	sir, but I'm utilizing that ratio in describing the	18	A Or a lesser ability, too.
	,		
1	typical webcaster. So it is the same it would have	19	Q Right. You don't know?
20	typical webcaster. So it is the same it would have the same distribution. My point about citing the	20	A Right.
20 21	typical webcaster. So it is the same it would have the same distribution. My point about citing the other industry data is that, from what I saw of other	20 21	A Right. Q And it's your opinion, is it not, that your
20 21	typical webcaster. So it is the same it would have the same distribution. My point about citing the	20 21	A Right.

	1239			1241
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	Yahoo!? A As they are commercial webcasters, yes. Q You don't know whether the cost structure of a portal like Yahoo! is the same as the cost structure of Live, do you? A Relating to its webcasting business? Q Yes. A I suspect it is the same, but I don't know. Q And to the extent that portals like AOL and Yahoo! use music to draw people in and then have them visit other parts of the portal, you can't put a value on that, right? A No, I don't. I only have two sources of revenue, subscription and advertising revenue. Q So the value of music to portals like AOL and Yahoo! may be different than the value of music to a webcaster like Live365, right? A It may be different, yes. Q Actually, since we've just been talking about ad and subscription, let me go back to the part of	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	market entry there that has increased the inventory? Isn't that true? A There's been some increase in the number of webcasters, yes. Q And that increase in inventory from webcasters entering the market might have the effect of depressing CPMs, right? A Any competition generally leads to lower prices. Q In fact, one of the people you talked to in preparing your testimony was Mr. Lam, right? A I did talk to him, yes. Q And, in fact, Mr. Lam complained to you that one of the problems Live has is that new webcasters	
19 20	Q Actually, since we've just been talking about	19	Q And, in fact, Mr. Lam complained to you that	
	you talk about the recent history of the webcasting		attracting a lot of listeners.	
	1240			1242
1 2 3 4 5 6 7	business. A Yes. Q And I take it the theme of that section is that the advertising market and CPMs have not grown as anticipated? A In fact, they went negative. Q Now, with respect to Live, ad revenue is	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	 A Are you reading from something? Q Didn't Mr. Lam tell you that? A I believe he said something to that effect, yes. Q Well, let's refresh your recollection. Why don't you look at page 31 of your deposition. A Thank you. 	
8 9 10	actually only 20 percent of Live's overall business, correct? A If you include all of the broadcast services	8 9 10	Q Do you see are you with me on that page?A Yes, I am.Q And does that refresh your recollection about	
12 13	revenues in your total, yes. Q Now, part of what you were saying in this section of your testimony starting at page 11 is that CPMs have not increased and may have gone down,	12 13	what Mr. Lam told you? A Right. Yes, it does. Q And he told you that one of the problems Live has is that new webcasters are entering the market,	
15 16 17 18	correct? A Yes. Q Now, part of the reason for that, though, is that more webcasters have entered the market since 2007; isn't that true? A There have been some entry as well as other		right? A As I mention in my deposition I didn't quote him verbatim, but webcasters have been very successful in attracting a lot of listeners, increasing the competition on Live365's ability to generate advertising revenues. Q So that new market entry has created	

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		1243	1	245
1	A As any new market entry would, yes.	ŀ	1 A What I'm saying in page 29 and 30 that by	
2	Q You would agree, wouldn't you, that actually	ļ	2 doing a little check of Live365 revenue and its share	
3	if you look at the webcasting market, the number of		3 of performances, that by doing a calculation, the	
4	overall performances has been increasing?	İ	4 total industry number that I come to from that	
5	A I saw data that the total industry listeners	ļ	5 calculation is close to Accustream's estimate.	
6	and performances have been increasing.	1	6 Q I thought you told us earlier today that you	
7	Q Now, on the related to that point, at	1	7 would not rely on your table 4 to set a rate?	
8	least, on page 15, you have a figure 3	1	8 A That's correct.	
9	A Yes, I have.	ŀ	9 Q And that's the table that has the Accustream	
10			10 numbers in it, right?	[
i			11 A That's correct.	
11	And that's from a JPMorgan report?		i	
12	A It's included in one of my exhibits, yes.	- 1	1	Į
13	Q And that JPMorgan report also addressed simulcast broadcasters, right?		13 to this court, Dr. Fratrik, you're not proposing that	
14	A Yes, it did.		14 the rate go up over time throughout the rate period,	
15 16			15 are you? 16 A No. I'm not.	
		1	1	
1	refer to as pure play webcasters?		17 Q And that's because you believe that there's	
18	A Correct.	- 1	18 not really going to be any difference between the per	
19	Q And the JPMorgan report showed that, for		19 play between the revenue per play and the cost per	
20	, ,	- 1	20 play as time goes on through 2015?	
	right?	i	21 A And, in addition, I am using the most	l
22	A Yes. For simulcast broadcasters, yes.	1	22 generous estimate of advertising revenue, so I think	
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		1244	11	246
		1244		246
1	Q Okay. But you didn't show us that in your	1244	1 there's some upside there if those numbers did	246
1	Q Okay. But you didn't show us that in your written testimony, did you?	1244	1 there's some upside there if those numbers did 2 increase.	246
1	Q Okay. But you didn't show us that in your written testimony, did you?A No. I was describing a pure play Internet	1244	1 there's some upside there if those numbers did 2 increase. 3 Q Well and when you say the most generous,	246
2	Q Okay. But you didn't show us that in your written testimony, did you?A No. I was describing a pure play Internet radio broadcaster.	1244	1 there's some upside there if those numbers did 2 increase. 3 Q Well and when you say the most generous, 4 you're talking about the ZenithOptimedia number?	246
2 3	Q Okay. But you didn't show us that in your written testimony, did you? A No. I was describing a pure play Internet radio broadcaster. Q Now, let's just flip forward to pages 29 and	1244	1 there's some upside there if those numbers did 2 increase. 3 Q Well and when you say the most generous, 4 you're talking about the ZenithOptimedia number? 5 A Yes, I am.	246
2 3 4 5 6	Q Okay. But you didn't show us that in your written testimony, did you? A No. I was describing a pure play Internet radio broadcaster. Q Now, let's just flip forward to pages 29 and 30 of your written testimony.	1244	1 there's some upside there if those numbers did 2 increase. 3 Q Well and when you say the most generous, 4 you're talking about the ZenithOptimedia number? 5 A Yes, I am. 6 Q Okay. In fact, the ZenithOptimedia report	246
2 3 4 5 6 7	Q Okay. But you didn't show us that in your written testimony, did you? A No. I was describing a pure play Internet radio broadcaster. Q Now, let's just flip forward to pages 29 and 30 of your written testimony. A Yes.	1244	1 there's some upside there if those numbers did 2 increase. 3 Q Well and when you say the most generous, 4 you're talking about the ZenithOptimedia number? 5 A Yes, I am. 6 Q Okay. In fact, the ZenithOptimedia report 7 that you rely on says that revenues are going to	246
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P	Ticaring Volum		
	1247		1249
1	A Correct.	1 people other than the broadcasters webcasters other	
2	Q And for 2008, it's got 200?	2 than broadcasters, wouldn't that hurt the sellers	
3	A Yes.	3 unless there was some effective ability to price	
4	Q That's the 200 million that you relied on?	4 discriminate?	
5	A That's correct.	5 A If you charge different rates and you cannot	
6	Q And this shows it going up to 291 million in	6 price discriminate, in a sense, you would have	
1 7	2011?	7 problems and that wouldn't work for the seller.	
8	A Yes, that's correct. That's what it says.	8 Q Okay. And in order to be able to	
9		9 successfully price discriminate I'm sorry. In	
	ATH.	10 order to be able to successfully price discriminate,	
11	Q So if I understood your last answer, what	11 isn't it true that the sellers would need to be able	
12	you're saying is that even if the advertising revenues	12 to segment out customers, effectively?	
13	grow, you think the costs will grow with it?	13 A Right, and prevent arbitrage.	
14	A No, I didn't say that in the last answer.	14 Q And isn't it true that webcasters like Live	
15	Q All right. Well, your rate proposal is based	15 and broadcaster simulcasters actually compete for	
16	on the ZenithOptimedia numbers, right?	16 customers and listeners?	
17	A For 2008, yes.	17 A They certainly do, yes.	
18	Q And those numbers that you rely on show a	18 Q And given that what we'll call pure play	
19	significant increase in advertising revenue over the	19 webcasters and broadcaster simulcasters compete for	
20	next two or three years, right?	20 listeners, that would make it difficult to segment out	
21	A Total industry advertising revenue, yes.	21 customers, wouldn't it?	
22	Q Total webcasting industry, right?	22 A Not at all.	
	1248		1250
,			1250
1 2	A Webcasting, thank you.	1 Q Well, isn't it the case, in order to price	1250
2	A Webcasting, thank you. CHIEF JUDGE SLEDGE: I'm sorry. What?	1 Q Well, isn't it the case, in order to price 2 discriminate, that you have to be able to segment out	1250
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2 3 4	A Webcasting, thank you. CHIEF JUDGE SLEDGE: I'm sorry. What? THE WITNESS: Total webcasting industry advertising revenues, yes, what they refer to as	1 Q Well, isn't it the case, in order to price 2 discriminate, that you have to be able to segment out 3 the ultimate customers, the listeners? 4 A No.	1250
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		1251		12:	53
1	customers, the benefit that those customers get from		1	A Yes, I do.	
			2	Q And that begins on page 33; is that right?	
3	Q Are you aware of any other market where the		3	A Yes.	١
4			4	Q And one of the things that you say leads you	
5			5		
6	A I'm not aware of whether or not the buyer is			webcasting is some agreements you saw between Live and	ı
7			7	certain indie labels, right?	
8			8	A Yes.	
9	based upon the perceived value of those customers		9	Q The only agreements you've seen are the three	
10	which are different. And if they're able to segment		10	or four that are attached to Mr. Floater's testimony,	١
11	it, then it's a profit-maximizing move by the seller		11	right?	
12	to charge different prices.		12	A I believe those are the ones that I saw, yes.	
13	Q Well, you told me earlier that pure play		13	Q You haven't seen any others?	
14	webcasters and broadcasters compete for listeners,		14	A Not that I recall, no.	
15	right?		15	Q And the most recent of those is 2005, right?	
16	A They do, yes.		16	A I believe so, but I believe they continue on	- 1
17	Q And to the extent that if you set a lower		17	with the airing of those independent label artists to	
18	rate for pure play webcasters and they are taking		18	the present.	
19	, , ,		19	Q Well, you haven't seen any agreement that's	ı
20	, 6		•	, · · ·	
21	A Not necessarily.		21	A That's dated later than 2005, but continue on	
22	Q Aren't the sellers going to be getting		22	into the present term.	l
		1252		12:	54
,	discountry on the state of the state of		١,		
	those customers are going to services that pay lower		1	Q So as far as you know, no one has agreed to	
3	royalties, right? A Are you suggesting a one-for-one transfer		3	enter into such an agreement since 2005, right? A Not that I'm aware of. I haven't seen any	
1			4	contracts.	
1	statutory commercial webcasters, increase their number		5	Q Okay. And no major label has ever has	
1	of listeners by more than what they than the		6		
	simulcasters broadcast simulcasters lose, then the		ı	right?	
1	copyright owners may actually generate greater		8	A No, they were all independent.	
9	revenues.		9	Q You also, in support of your opinion about	
10	Q When you acknowledge that commercial		10	promotion, talked about survey evidence that people	
	webcasters and broadcasters compete for customers,			hear new artists through webcasting?	
	what you mean is that commercial webcasters may be		12	A Yes.	
	able to take some customers or listeners away from		13	Q But you can't say how many sales result from	
	broadcasters, right?		14	that, can you?	
15	A Right. For competition		15	A No, but I'm struck by that number that	
16	Q And to the extent that that happens, if the		16	percentage is actually increases even more. In the	
17	broadcasters are paying a higher royalty rate, that		17	most recent study by Arbitron they just released	
18	hurts the seller, doesn't it?		18	recently once again, called the Infinite Dial	
19	A Depending upon whether or not the end result		19	2010 they actually split out the percentage of	-
1	is the greater number of listeners overall.		20	people 12 to 34 who indicate that listening to	
21	Q Dr. Fratrik, in your written testimony I		21	webcasts is one of the main reasons is to find out	
22	believe you talk about promotion at some point?		22	a lot about new artists.	-

	Ticaring voic	1110		—
	12	55		1257
13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	from that fact, that a higher percentage of that demographic group looked towards the Internet webcasting for learning new artists and they tend to be a very large portion of new purchases, that leads me to believe that that does lead to some new sales. Q Well, you can't say whether those people who	10 11 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	1 downloads have been during that time? 2 A The total sales? I think it's in the 11, 3 \$12 billion range. 4 Q Billion? 5 A Billion, yeah, with a B. 6 Q So we're talking about a tiny drop in the 7 bucket here, aren't we? 8 A It's additional sales that go to the 9 recording industry. 0 Q Well, you say additional sales. Actually,	
21	file or a CD.	2	1 you don't know that anybody who bought through a	
22	Q Live actually has 6,000 channels, right?	[~	2 click-through channel wouldn't have bought otherwise?	
1		56	1 A No I don't know that	1258
1 2 3	A Approximately that, yes. Q So if you want to listen to Live365, you can find a very narrow slice of music to listen to, can't		1 A No, I don't know that. 2 Q So you don't know if it's an additional sale 3 or not, do you?	1258
2 3 4 5	A Approximately that, yes. Q So if you want to listen to Live365, you can find a very narrow slice of music to listen to, can't you? A You can find specific genres, but you can't		Q So you don't know if it's an additional sale or not, do you? A No, but the clicks did lead to the actual sale.	1258
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	O			
	1259			1261
3	PROs. CHIEF JUDGE SLEDGE: I'm sorry, how would a	1	A Yes. Q Or two agreements with BMI, right? A Right. I compare the agreement that Live365 had with BMI and compare that to their general BMI agreement that's on their website. Q The general BMI agreement is called the BMI	
7 8 9 10 11	of the recordkeeping in terms of making it easier for the collector in this case, SoundExchange; in the other cases, the three PROs in terms of these small	8 9 10 11	website music performance agreement? A Yes. Q Do you know which services are eligible for the rates in that agreements? A Commercial webcasters at a certain level of	
12 13 14 15 16 17	administrative benefits. CHIEF JUDGE SLEDGE: So your proposed discount has no benefit to the PROs? THE WITNESS: No. The PROs recognize the	13 14 15	listening level of listening hours. I don't know what that level is off the top of my head. Q And the second agreement that you discuss is called the 2006 Live365 minicaster website music performance agreement, right? A Correct.	
18 19 20 21 22	you said. You got confused. THE WITNESS: Oh, I apologize.	20	Q There's nothing in that agreement that refers to an aggregator discount, is there? A No, but it's with the agreement is with BMI and Live365 who operates as an aggregator. Q Well, actually, what's happening in that	
	1260			1262
3 4 4 5 6 6 7 7 8 9 100 111 122 133 144 155 166 177 188 199 200 21	you believe to be the benefits of an aggregation service, did you consider whether Live365 submits information to SoundExchange in a form that complies with this court's regulations? A Submits information what, I'm sorry? Q Submits information to SoundExchange in a form that complies with the court's regulations. A I believe that it aggregates the information and supplies it to SoundExchange. I'm not sure exactly in what form it does. Q And you would agree with me, wouldn't you, that if Live365 submits it in a form that is not what this court requires, that's not actually really a benefit to SoundExchange, is it? A That particular part of the aggregation benefits are not, but I have a whole other area of aggregation benefits. Q Well, let's talk for a second about the other thing you point to, which is, I think, some agreements	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	minicaster agreement is that there is a special rate offered to very, very small webcasters, right? A That are Live365 webcasters. Q But they're only eligible if they have no more than 500 simultaneous listeners, right? A I believe so, yes. Q So what you're relying on for an aggregator discount is really an agreement that BMI has offered just to very, very small webcasters, right? A That are part of the Live365 webcasters. Q But it's not just, if Live combines a bunch of stations, there's a discount; it's this discount is available for very, very small webcasters, correct? A That Live combines and provides the information collectively to BMI. Q Right. But if I'm a webcaster with Live and I have more than 500 simultaneous listeners, that discount doesn't apply, does it? A No. Q Even though my information is being reported through Live365? A Correct.	

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		1263			1265
1	Q Do you know, by the way, how many minicasters		1	model using Live365 as a typical webcaster, and the	
2				Internet radio service that is provided under Live365,	
3	A No.			it's Live365 that's the licensee; is that not correct?	
4	Q So you don't know to what extent those lower		4	THE WITNESS: Live365 is the licensee of	ł
5	rates for the minicaster agreement actually are in		5	what?	Ī
6			6	JUDGE WISNIEWSKI: For the statutory license.	
1 7	A No. Since I don't know the number, I don't		7	THE WITNESS: Yes.	•
8			8	JUDGE WISNIEWSKI: So how is what Live365	
9	Q Okay. For all you know, there may be nobody		9	does by offering 6,000, 7,000 channels different from	
10			10	what any other webcaster may do with respect to	ł
11	A I talked with the individual at Live365		11		1
12	Mr. Chang, I believe his name is and he gave me the		12	channels operating under a single license?	
	impression that there were some. So, I mean, he was		13	THE WITNESS: Are you asking me would an	
	involved in making sure that those dealing with the		14	aggregator benefit be applicable to a webcaster that	
	administrative aspects of it. And I believe he has a		15	had a hundred channels?	
1	full-time job, so I'm implicitly assuming that there		16	JUDGE WISNIEWSKI: Yes. I'm asking you	I
17			17	precisely that question.	
18	Q Okay. So there are 6,000 channels on		18	THE WITNESS: Yes. The definition that we	1
19	Live365, right?		19	suggest is that, after you if you have multiple	
20	A Approximately, yes.		20	number of channels I believe the threshold is a	
21	Q So all you can say is there are some who are		21	hundred that they should also enjoy the benefits of	
22	using this minicaster agreement?			the aggregator discount.	
_				30 3	
		1264			1266
1	A Correct.		1	JUDGE WISNIEWSKI: And so what's the	- 1
2	Q And it's that minicaster agreement that you		1		
				difference between that and an Internet radio well,	
3			2	,	
3 4	rely on in support of your testimony that there should		2	a terrestrial radio company that simulcasts 500	
Ι.	rely on in support of your testimony that there should be a 20 percent discount, right?		2	a terrestrial radio company that simulcasts 500 different channels? Why shouldn't they get this same	
4	rely on in support of your testimony that there should		2 3 4	a terrestrial radio company that simulcasts 500 different channels? Why shouldn't they get this same discount that you're proposing?	
4 5	rely on in support of your testimony that there should be a 20 percent discount, right? A In part. I utilize the data from the other two PROs also.		2 3 4 5	a terrestrial radio company that simulcasts 500 different channels? Why shouldn't they get this same	
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1		1	
1	1267		1269
1	JUDGE WISNIEWSKI: How about with the PROs?	1	them.
2	THE WITNESS: I don't know of whether or not	2	THE WITNESS: Right. And if they compiled
	there's a separate if they have separate	3	all that information into one form as accurately as
4	agreements, like Live365, with various discounts like	4	required so that SoundExchange would have save some
5	Live365.	5	administrative benefits from having to look at the
6	JUDGE WISNIEWSKI: Thank you, sir.	I -	100, 200, 300 simulcasters separately, that they could
7	JUDGE ROBERTS: Dr. Fratrik, your description		look at that collectively, then there would be some
8	of it as an aggregator discount, it's not aggregator		benefits that
9	discount; it's a number of channel discount, correct?	9	JUDGE ROBERTS: How would they do it any
10	THE WITNESS: They're aggregating separate	10	other way? They're the company that owns all these
11	individual webcasters, yes, a number of		terrestrial broadcasters. They're the owner. They're
12	JUDGE ROBERTS: That's not what I'm asking		going to be the one that's reporting.
13	you. Judge Wisniewski asked you about those services	13	It's not that it's not that there's over a
	that offer a lot of channels, more than a hundred	14	hundred different broadcast stations that are owned by
15	channels, and in response to his questions you said	15	different people. They're the one broadcaster that
16	yes, those people should get a discount, too. But	1	owns over these 100 stations. So they're not
	they're not aggregating anything. They're just	17	putting together other people's webcasts. It's their
18	providing a lot of channels, different kinds of	18	webcasts. They are the licensee. They are the
19	channels of music.	19	webcaster. But they are offering all these different
20	THE WITNESS: Well, they're aggregating in	20	channels.
21	the sense of providing consolidated information for	21	But you keep telling me that that's
22	compliance with the SoundExchange forms and so on.	22	aggregating, and I don't understand how that's
	1268		1277
	1208	1	1270
1			
	And I want to point out also that my aggregator	1	66 6 6
	discount also relates to the economic benefit that an	1 2	THE WITNESS: The point I was trying to make,
	discount also relates to the economic benefit that an aggregator can provide to the webcaster and thus help	2	THE WITNESS: The point I was trying to make, Your Honor, was that if they compiled their
2 3 4	discount also relates to the economic benefit that an aggregator can provide to the webcaster and thus help sustain them more financially.	2 3 4	THE WITNESS: The point I was trying to make, Your Honor, was that if they compiled their information collectively as opposed to sending a
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	12'	1	1	1273
1	than a hundred channels versus costs associated	1	performances?	
2		1 2	•	
3	THE WITNESS: No, I did not.	3		
4	JUDGE WISNIEWSKI: Just one further question,	4		
5	Dr. Fratrik. You make this recommendation at the end	5		
6	of your analysis, but and Live365 adopts the	6		
7	recommendation in their rate proposal.	7		
8	THE WITNESS: Correct.	8		
9	JUDGE WISNIEWSKI: In addition to that.	9		
1 -	however, they adopt a cap on the minimum fee. Isn't	10		
		11	•	
	that a reflection of this benefit that you're talking about as well?		support your statement that if small webcasters do not	
13	THE WITNESS: I think the minimum fee has to	13		
	deal with more of just of the financial ability of	1	performances?	
	small webcasters, where the aggregator benefit has to	15	- -	
	deal with more of both the administrative savings that		minimum fee, it will increase their performance no,]
	I just discussed		I don't have any data.	
18	JUDGE WISNIEWSKI: We're not talking about	18	•	
	the financial ability of a small webcaster. We're	19		
20		20		
1	we? That's this whole analysis.	21	Q Actually, one last subject matter, I think,	
22	THE WITNESS: The financial ability of the	- 1	fairly quickly. You have testified at various times	
	THE WITTENESS. THE Intellected destricts of the		taning quiestly. You have testimed at various times	
	127	2	1	274
				- 1
1				- 1
- 1	small webcaster leads to greater performances and,		throughout the day that you believe that there are	
2	thus, greater royalty payments to SoundExchange.	2	different economics for broadcaster simulcasters	
2 3	thus, greater royalty payments to SoundExchange. JUDGE WISNIEWSKI: Yes.	3	different economics for broadcaster simulcasters versus other commercial webcasters, right?	
2 3 4	thus, greater royalty payments to SoundExchange. JUDGE WISNIEWSKI: Yes. THE WITNESS: So that benefit of having	2 3 4	different economics for broadcaster simulcasters versus other commercial webcasters, right? A Yes.	
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	Ticaring void			
	127	5		1277
1	have to pay for their bandwidth, right?	1	Honor?	
2	A Yes, they certainly do.	2		
3	Q And my Ms. Jones is paying a fee to Live	3	,	
4	that's covering the bandwidth costs, right?	4		
5	A I believe so, yes.	5		
6	Q So there are some ways in which Live is	6		
7	actually going to have lower costs than broadcasters,	7		
i	right?	8		
9	A You mentioned two category of costs. There's	9	•	
10	a host of many other costs.	10		
11	Q Now, there are other costs that terrestrial	11		
	radio stations have that traditional webcasters do	12		
- 1	not, right?	13		
14	A Yes.	14		
15	Q In programming terms, for example, they tend	15		
	to have DJs and local news and sports and traffic,		straightforward way of valuing the copyrighted	
	right?		material.	
18	A Many of them do, either they employ some	18		
	traffic services and so on.	19		
20	Q Okay. And that on-air talent costs them		looked at the revenue minus the cost of a typical	
i	money, right?		webcaster and, from that calculation, determined the	
22	A It certainly does.	- 1	value of the performance.	
	127	6		1278
,		ŀ	O Now Dr Fratrik when a company is not	1278
1 2	Q And the webcasters don't have that cost	1	Q Now, Dr. Fratrik, when a company is not making profits, do they ever undertake cost cutting	1278
2	Q And the webcasters don't have that cost either, do they?	1 2	making profits, do they ever undertake cost cutting	1278
2 3	Q And the webcasters don't have that cost either, do they? A Well, the webcaster sometimes will be the DJ	1 2 3	making profits, do they ever undertake cost cutting measures?	1278
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	1279			1281
1	JUDGE WISNIEWSKI: if they're not making a	1	THE WITNESS: Well, you only have to pay the	
2	profit consistently off of one of those stations, what	2		
3	do they do with it?	3	one-time fee.	
4	THE WITNESS: Well, very often they'll cut	4	CHIEF JUDGE SLEDGE: I digress, I'm sorry.	
1		5	THE WITNESS: No, it's what I know a lot	
	in most recent years, cut down on some, I'll say,	6		
	high-priced talent, and I'm not trying to be	7	BY MR. MacDONALD:	
	pejorative about that. They'll look at other ways of	8	Q Dr. Fratrik, have you provided a sensitivity	
	cutting costs.	9	analysis with your economic model?	
10	Unfortunately, the electricity cost to	10	A Yes, in the various models and it's	
11	transmit a radio station you can't change. There are	11	included in table 5 I use various operating margins	
	other they may lease out some of their building.	12	to provide some sort of sensitivity analysis on the	
	There are many hosts of ideas in terms of they may	13	value of the copyrighted material assuming various	
	cut back on promotion.	14	operating margins.	
15	JUDGE WISNIEWSKI: Might they dispose of the	15	Q Turning to another subject, are you aware of	
16	station?	16	any entities on the willing seller side that have	
17	THE WITNESS: If things are that bleak, yes.	17	entered into agreements with webcasters that have	
18	I mean, what ends up happening, though, before they	18	rates close to your recommended rate?	
19	well, when you say dispose of the station, you mean	19	MR. HANDZO: Objection, Your Honor. That's	
20	sell the station? Yes, very often they will sell the	20	an attempt to get into non-precedential deals.	
21	station before they even turn it off, although there	21	CHIEF JUDGE SLEDGE: Mr. MacDonald?	
22	have been some stations that have been shut off.	22	MR. MacDONALD: It does, I believe, Your	
<u> </u>				
	1280			1282
1	JUDGE WISNIEWSKI: Might they change the	ł		
2		1	Honor, go on the bounds of the pure play deal without	
1 4		1	Honor, go on the bounds of the pure play deal without getting into the rates.	
l l	format of the station?	2	getting into the rates.	
3 4	format of the station? THE WITNESS: Oh, very often they'll try and	2 3	getting into the rates. CHIEF JUDGE SLEDGE: The question is, have	
3	format of the station? THE WITNESS: Oh, very often they'll try and do that to attract	2	getting into the rates. CHIEF JUDGE SLEDGE: The question is, have you considered other services?	
3 4	format of the station? THE WITNESS: Oh, very often they'll try and do that to attract JUDGE WISNIEWSKI: It's a fairly common	2 3 4 5	getting into the rates. CHIEF JUDGE SLEDGE: The question is, have	
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	<u> </u>			
	12	33		1285
1	CHIEF JUDGE SLEDGE: No, sir, that wasn't	1	that Mr. Yacobian pass it out.	
2		2		
3	MR. MacDONALD: It was a Your Honor,	3		
4		4		
1	I	5		
6	CHIEF JUDGE SLEDGE: Your last question was	1		
7	any who have given a zero royalty rate.		that you were just testifying about within Live365	
8	MR. MacDONALD: Yes, that's correct, Your	'	Trial Exhibit 31?	
9				- 1
10	CHIEF JUDGE SLEDGE: That's very different	1 -	it is in appendix 2, page 2, where he specifies his	l
1	than your question after that. And that's already		model. I'm trying to look and see if there's any	
12			reference to it in the body of the paper also.	İ
13	MR. MacDONALD: I'll move on, Your Honor.	13		
14	CHIEF JUDGE SLEDGE: All right.	- 1	not exactly the same reference. Excuse me.	
15	BY MR. MacDONALD:	15	•	
16	Q Dr. Fratrik, are you setting a Live365 rate	16		1
17		17		
18	A I'm setting an industry-wide rate.	18		
19	Q Under your rate proposal, Dr. Fratrik, will	19		
20		20	_	
21	A Not necessarily.		witness off, but I'm going to object to having him	
22	Q Are you assuming that some will earn more?		essentially read parts of a document that are not in	
			•	
1				
	12	34		1286
1			quidanca	1286
1 2	A Some will earn more; some will earn less.	1	evidence.	1286
2	A Some will earn more; some will earn less.Q Dr. Fratrik, is your rate proposal applicable	1 2	CHIEF JUDGE SLEDGE: Mr. MacDonald?	1286
2 3	A Some will earn more; some will earn less. Q Dr. Fratrik, is your rate proposal applicable to all webcasters or to typical commercial webcasters?	1 2 3	CHIEF JUDGE SLEDGE: Mr. MacDonald? MR. MacDONALD: That's fine, Your Honor. I'd	1286
2 3 4	A Some will earn more; some will earn less. Q Dr. Fratrik, is your rate proposal applicable to all webcasters or to typical commercial webcasters? A As I said in my assumptions, it's commercial	1 2 3 4	CHIEF JUDGE SLEDGE: Mr. MacDonald? MR. MacDONALD: That's fine, Your Honor. I'd like to ask him questions about his familiarity with	1286
2 3 4 5	A Some will earn more; some will earn less. Q Dr. Fratrik, is your rate proposal applicable to all webcasters or to typical commercial webcasters? A As I said in my assumptions, it's commercial webcasters that have both subscription and advertising	1 2 3 4 5	CHIEF JUDGE SLEDGE: Mr. MacDonald? MR. MacDONALD: That's fine, Your Honor. I'd like to ask him questions about his familiarity with this particular report in an effort to allow him to	1286
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2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	avoid that. So that's the first objection. The second objection is that I think this is improper redirect. I certainly did ask this witness about his basis for coming up with a 20 percent operating margin. It was based on what was in his written report. We now have an improper attempt to bolster his written report with evidence that he's apparently tried to come up with after the fact. I think I'm entitled to cross him on what he put in his report without having to open the door to new evidence that they've gone out and tried to find that I never knew about before, that I didn't have a chance to depose him about and that I'm now hearing about for the first time. CHIEF JUDGE SLEDGE: Mr. MacDonald? MR. MacDONALD: With respect to rule 351.4(b)(2), that refers to the submission of written direct statements that occurred back in	1 Q Okay. And Warner Music well, that might 2 be Exhibit 36. But are there differences between 3 these companies and typical commercial webcasters a 4 you've used the term? 5 A Yes. Those four businesses represented in 6 Trial Exhibit 31 through 34 are all retail outlets. 7 They have inventory. They have other costs. They're 8 not in the business of attracting listeners and trying 9 to sell advertising with those listeners. 10 Q Do these companies have the same business 11 model? 12 A Certainly not. They're not selling 13 advertising. They have various cost structures. 14 Q What about warehousing costs? 15 A That's one of the costs that they that the 16 retailers may have. Overstock.com, just by its 17 nature, is overstocking warehousing products. 18 Amazon.com has warehouses with product. Whereas 19 commercial webcaster does not have a warehouse. 20 Q I'd like to refer you to your table 1, 21 page 19 of your report, which has your table of 22 allocated costs. Now, do you recall that Mr. Handzo	
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	acknowledge that he inquired in-depth about the 20 percent operating margin, and he's certainly entitled to recross on this exact exhibit. CHIEF JUDGE SLEDGE: The objection on the offer of the exhibit is sustained. MR. MacDONALD: Thank you, Your Honor. BY MR. MacDONALD: Q Dr. Fratrik, do you recall the discussion about SoundExchange Trial Exhibits 31, 32, 33 and 34, which are the Yahoo! Finance pages with respect to certain businesses? A Yes. Q Are you aware of any Internet businesses that have higher than 20 percent operating margins? A I believe that Google actually has somewhere around a 35 percent operating margin. They're an Internet businesses. Q Now, going back to Exhibits 31, 32, 33 and 34, are there differences between these companies, Amazon, 1-800-Flowers, bidz.com and I'm not sure I have Exhibit 34. You might have it in front of you.	1 questioned you about certain documents that you relied 2 upon with respect to these cost allocations? 3 A Yes. 4 Q Did you talk to anybody at Live365 to verify 5 these cost allocations? 6 A I talked with Mr. Yue-Shen Ho about that. As 7 I mentioned, he's a financial consultant for Live365. 8 I talked with Mr. Lam about the nature of the busines 9 as I mentioned in my deposition, and obviously the 10 cost structure. I talked to Mr. Floater about the 11 advertising revenues that are generated by Live365. 12 Q After talking to these individuals, were you 13 satisfied with the cost allocations that were 14 represented to you? 15 A Yes. 16 Q Dr. Fratrik, there were some questions about 17 the range between the Accustream ad revenue estimate 18 and the ZenithOptimedia ad revenue estimates. Do you 19 recall that discussion? 10 A Yes, I do. 11 Q Besides looking at Live365's numbers, did you 19 do anything else to verify whether this range was	d s es ou

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1	reasonable?	1	instead using industry-wide data from ZenithOptimedia,	
2	A Recently, Pandora reported that their	2		ŀ
3		3	what would be computed using Live365's numbers in	
4		4	table 5?	1
5	advertising-supported, they have approximately	5	A The recommended royalty rate is higher.	ļ
6		6	Q Now, I think you testified about including	
7	And so if you use that \$50 million as a	7		
8		8		ŀ
9		9	A In total industry advertising revenue? Yes.	
10	Q Did you rely upon Live365's costs for your	10	Q Correct. Now, by including simulcasting	
11	economic model?		revenues, how does that affect your revenue estimates?	
12		12	A If you assume that local broadcasters can do	
13	Q Did you have industry-wide data for	13	-	
14		14		
15	A I did not have industry-wide data, no.	15	T	
16	Q Did you rely upon Live365's subscription	1	revenues generated by webcasting.	
1	revenues for your economic model?	17	JUDGE WISNIEWSKI: Could you repeat that,	
18	A Yes, I did.	1	Dr. Fratrik?	l
19	Q Did you have industry-wide data for the	19	THE WITNESS: If you include if you	İ
20		20	believe, as I do, that local broadcasters of	
21	A I had data during that were presented	21		
22	provided during discovery about the average subscriber	22	advertising revenues per aggregate tuning hour, then	
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	cost as well as the average number of hours that a		having them in the total industry number raises the	1294
2	cost as well as the average number of hours that a subscriber utilizes a particular service.	2	average than it would have been otherwise if all you	1294
2 3	cost as well as the average number of hours that a subscriber utilizes a particular service. Q For ad revenues for the industry, did you	2 3	average than it would have been otherwise if all you were looking at are just commercial webcasters.	1294
2 3 4	cost as well as the average number of hours that a subscriber utilizes a particular service. Q For ad revenues for the industry, did you rely upon Live365 to calculate the industry-wide ad	2 3 4	average than it would have been otherwise if all you were looking at are just commercial webcasters. JUDGE WISNIEWSKI: Thank you.	1294
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	129			1297
1	A No, I do not.	1	more time. Now, the ZenithOptimedia has a	
2	Q Would you want to know?	2	\$291 million estimate for 2011, correct?	
3	A I would say more information is better than	3	A From their July 2009 estimate that I include	
4	less. It would give me a better sense of the	4		
5	webcasting industry.	5	Q And is that an increase from the 2008	
6	Q Now, Mr. Handzo asked you about listenership	6		
7	levels from the JPMorgan report being higher if you	7	A The 291 is higher than the 200 for 2008, yes.	
	include the pure play and the simulcasters. Do you	8	Q Is there anything else that's projected to	
9	recall that discussion?	9		
10	A Yes.	10	revenue per ATH?	
11	Q Have you done any analysis of what the	11	A I would imagine as more commercial	
12	listenership levels look like if one of the top	12		
	webcasters were excluded from those listenership data?	13		
14	A Yes. I looked at some data that was	14		
	presented during the discovery process of the top 25	15	can think of right now.	
	webcasters, which I think constituted 97 percent of	16	Q That's fine.	
17		17	Let's talk about promotion for a bit. Do you	
18	number one webcaster, which is Pandora, then the	18	recall the discussion about Live365's \$1.3 million in	
19	actual the remaining 24 don't show an increase. It	19	sales of music downloads and CDs that it has generated	
20	actually decreases over the last few years.	20	over the past several years?	
21	Q Do you recall, Dr. Fratrik, the discussions	21	A Yes, I do.	
22	about ZenithOptimedia's estimates for 2011 being at	22	Q Are you aware of the approximate figure in	
	1290			1298
	291 million?		dollars of what Pandora has generated per month in	
2	A Yes. That was in their July 2009 report.		music sales and downloads?	
3	Q First of all, Dr. Fratrik, do you know	3	A I pause because I recall seeing that number,	
4	whether that \$291 million figure has been adjusted	4	but I don't off the top of my head, I can't recall.	
5	downward?	5	Q Does \$1 million a month ring a bell to you?	
6	A I believe that they did adjust it downward in	6	A I think that was close to that number, yes.	
7	their I believe they came out with a December 2009	7	Q I'd like to turn your attention to the rate	
1	update. I think they do it twice a year. That number	8	proposal, and I'd like to mark that for identification	
	is lower.	9	as Live365 Trial Exhibit 32.	
10	Q Is there anything else that's projected to go	10	First of all, Dr. Fratrik, have you ever seen	
11	up over the next year or two that may affect the	11	Live365's rate proposal before?	
1	revenue per ATH that affects revenue per ATH as	12	A Yes.	
13	·	13	Q Turning your attention to the definition	
14	of revenues?	14		
15	A Are you asking me is there any reason that I	15	discussion earlier on during your cross-examination	
16	suspect advertising revenues for Internet webcasting	16	about the amount of webcasting webcasters that	
17	to increase?	17	needed to be operated under a webcast network to	
18	Q Yes.	18	qualify as a webcasting as an aggregation service,	
19	JUDGE WISNIEWSKI: I wouldn't have got that	19	essentially?	
20	from that question.	20	A Yes.	
21	BY MR. MacDONALD:	21	Q And how much was that?	
122	Q That was a bad question. Let me try it one	22	A A hundred.	
22	Z Z Z			2

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	1299	1303
1	Q Turning your attention to that webcast	1 JUDGE WISNIEWSKI: in your model? I
2	aggregation service, do you see that part of the	2 thought your model was based on Live365's costs.
3	definition includes "independently operated"?	3 THE WITNESS: Right. And Live365 does not
4	A Yes.	4 have programming costs.
5	Q Do you see that?	5 JUDGE WISNIEWSKI: Right.
6	A Yes, do I see that.	6 THE WITNESS: What Mr. MacDonald asked me was
7	Q Is there a distinction between terrestrial	7 whether or not a typical webcaster have programming
8	broadcasters who may have a hundred stations versus an	8 costs
9	aggregation service that is a webcast aggregation	9 JUDGE WISNIEWSKI: That's not the typical
10	service as defined by this rate proposal?	10 webcaster that you've got in your model?
11	A The broadcasters that are simulcasting and	11 THE WITNESS: That's correct.
- 1	may have over a hundred are not independently operated	12 JUDGE WISNIEWSKI: Okay. Thank you. We now
13	aggregated webcasters. They are commonly owned, so	13 have a new typical webcaster.
14	commonly operated.	14 BY MR. MacDONALD:
15	Q And is there a different definition provided	15 Q Dr. Fratrik, are you familiar with the term
16	under the webcast aggregation service definition as	16 "price discrimination"?
17	compared to how you just described terrestrial	17 A Yes.
1	broadcasters?	18 Q Does price discrimination occur in the
19	A Right. The webcast aggregation service under	19 interactive versus non-interactive webcasting markets?
20	this definition within the proposal from Live365 would	20 A Yes.
21	be independently operated aggregated webcasters. The	21 Q Does price discrimination have any
22	Ms. Jones, Mr. Jones and I forget the names that	22 significance to interactive or to interactive
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	Mr. Handra was referring to	1 manufacture mained bimbout
2	Mr. Handzo was referring to Q Mr. Smith?	1 royalties being priced higher?
	O IMI, SHRUIT	1
	•	2 A Yes, because the interactive webcasters can
3	A Mr. Smith and Ms. Jones webcasters as opposed	2 A Yes, because the interactive webcasters can 3 generate greater revenues and, thus, would be willing
3 4	A Mr. Smith and Ms. Jones webcasters as opposed to the example of a radio group that owns that had	2 A Yes, because the interactive webcasters can 3 generate greater revenues and, thus, would be willing 4 to pay more for the copyrighted materials.
3 4 5	A Mr. Smith and Ms. Jones webcasters as opposed to the example of a radio group that owns that had stations that have over a hundred, because they're	2 A Yes, because the interactive webcasters can 3 generate greater revenues and, thus, would be willing 4 to pay more for the copyrighted materials. 5 Q Does the amount of royalty paid by a service
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		1303			1305
1	addressing that. I assumed you were through.		1	CHIEF JUDGE SLEDGE: You don't know if she	
1 2			2	boarded or anything?	
3	- ·		3	MR. OXENFORD: We thought that our	
4	CHIEF JUDGE SLEDGE: I'll give you a few		4		
5			5	break.	
6	(Discussion held off the record.)		6	CHIEF JUDGE SLEDGE: We'll recess until 9:30.	
7	•		7	(Whereupon, the hearing adjourned at	
8			8		
و [
10	CHIEF JUDGE SLEDGE: All right.		10	•	
11			11		
12	MR. HANDZO: Two questions, Your Honor.		12		
13	CHIEF JUDGE SLEDGE: All right.		13		
14			14		
15	BY MR. HANDZO:	ļ	15		
16	Q Dr. Fratrik, you told Mr. MacDonald that you		16		
17	discussed your cost allocations with Mr. Ho and		17		
18	Mr. Lam. Do you recall that?		18		
19	A Yes.		19		
20	Q Who made the cost allocations, you or them?		20		
21	A I did.		21		
22	Q And that was based on the information we		22		
		1304			1306
1		1304	1	CEDTIEICATE OF COLIDT DEDODTED	1306
	discussed earlier that you got from them, correct,	1304	1	CERTIFICATE OF COURT REPORTER	1306
2	discussed earlier that you got from them, correct, financial documents?	1304	2		1306
2 3	discussed earlier that you got from them, correct, financial documents? A And my discussing it with them, yes.	1304	2	I, Denise M. Brunet, the court reporter	1306
2 3 4	discussed earlier that you got from them, correct, financial documents? A And my discussing it with them, yes. MR. HANDZO: That's all I have.	1304	2 3 4	I, Denise M. Brunet, the court reporter before whom the foregoing proceedings were taken, do	1306
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1	CERTIFICATE OF COURT REPORTER
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3	I, Denise M. Brunet, the court reporter
4	before whom the foregoing proceedings were taken, do
5	hereby certify that the proceedings were taken by me
6	stenographically and thereafter reduced to print by
7	means of computer-assisted transcription by me; that
8	said proceedings are a true record; that I am neither
9	counsel for, related to, nor employed by any of the
10	parties to this litigation and have no interest,
11	financial or otherwise, in the outcome of this matter.
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14	Denise M. Brunet
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\$10 1171:10		1094 1058:11	1196:9
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1125:5,8,12,15,2	1160:18	23.5 1237:2	300,000 1257:7
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2000 1070:22	1097:13 1100:1	29 1244:5 1245:1	1254:20 1255:3
20001 1055:17	1254:19 1257:6	291 1246:17	1288:9,19,21
20006 1056:8	1305:9	1247:6 1296:1	1289:6
20000 1030.0	2011 1096:15	1217,01270,1	345-7400 1057:9
	(866) 118		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

		,	
access 1108:9	1284:7,11	1295:20 1302:8	addressing 1303:1
1202:2,13,16,19	Act 1119:12	ad 1108:7 1109:1	adjective 1220:13
according 1161:1 1163:10 1183:22	actions	1125:17,18,21 1127:10 1201:5	adjourned 1305:7
1184:13	1142:14,17,20	1217:3	adjust 1143:17
	1143:21 1146:11	1217:3	1296:6
account 1136:10	1147:4,10	1220:22	
1211:3 1291:4	activities 1215:19	1221:7,19,20	adjusted 1296:4
accounting	activity 1206:18	1222:12	administrative
1069:21 1072:1	actual 1069:19	1226:18,22	1117:10 1259:13
1084:2	1097:15 1112:3	1227:7,21	1263:15 1269:5
accruing 1183:10	1132:20	1228:8,15,21	1270:9 1271:16
accurately 1269:3	1166:17,19	1230:3 1235:13	1272:14
	1172:7 1210:13	1238:1 1239:20	admissibility
Accustream	1258:4 1295:19	1240:7	1086:7 1091:16
1080:5 1097:14		1290:17,18	1094:11 1150:8
1105:13	actually 1095:9	1292:3,4,7,10,11	admissible
1107:7,9,16	1097:16 1098:5	,17,21	1090:13
1108:17 1109:5	1103:8 1110:21	add 1059:21	
1110:6 1114:22 1115:2	1123:3,22 1135:16 1141:17	1062:19 1179:12	admission 1089:15
1	1143:16 1141:17	added 1112:9,10	1093:13 1150:4
1157:10,14,18 1158:22 1159:22	1143:10 1143:21	1222:11	1176:17 1286:14
1158:22 1159:22	1169:14,21		admit 1063:6
1219:9,11,12	1173:19 1193:18	addition 1059:22	1088:8,21
1219.9,11,12	1175:19 1195:18	1091:12 1093:5	1094:3 1177:8
1222:1,21	1196:12 1198:1	1121:16 1245:21	admitted 1063:9
1244:13,15,21	1203:18 1205:12	1258:19 1271:9	1064:11 1089:21
1245:9 1290:17	1219:4 1223:20	additional 1060:1	1090:1,14
i	1225:22 1226:8	1094:4 1131:22	1092:11,17
Accustream's	1229:11 1233:11	1132:21 1133:17	1093:2,4,9
1101:3 1245:5	1239:19 1240:8	1134:5,6 1144:6	1094:12 1150:13
achieve 1138:8	1243:2,20	1146:14,15	1198:20 1199:7
acknowledge	1244:17	1148:18,19	admitting 1086:8
1088:10 1252:10	1248:8,14	1257:18,20	1286:20
1288:1	1249:15 1252:8	1258:2 1274:9	
	1254:16,19	1300:17	adopt 1136:20
acknowledged	1255:22	Additionally	1271:10
1090:19	1257:5,20	1117:14	adopted 1153:12
acquire 1169:7	1260:14 1261:22	address 1064:9	adopting 1258:19
acquiring 1172:15	1263:5 1273:21 1274:11 1275:7	1087:10 1088:9	adopts 1271:6
across 1101:1	1288:15 1293:15	addressed 1243:13	ads 1097:21
1268:14		addresses 1063:8	
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		

(866) 448 - DEPO www.CapitalReportingCompany.com © 2010

*	1 ag	500	
ad-supported	1228:2,11	1207:6,19	1261:3,5,6,7,14,
1232:14	1229:5,7,8,20	1291:6	16,18,20
	1231:2 1233:3,6	1293:13,22	1262:1,8
advantage	1235:17 1236:10	1295:17	1263:2,5,22
1193:12	1237:9 1239:14		1264:2
1194:10,13,20,2	1240:4,21	aggregated	
2 1197:8	1242:20 1244:14	1117:14	agreements
1250:14	1245:22	1299:13,21	1253:6,9
advantages 1194:4	1247:12,19,21	1304:10	1260:20
advertisers 1100:9	1248:4 1272:6	aggregates 1260:9	1261:2,10
1101:15 1121:19	1284:5	aggregating	1264:7 1267:4
1179:2	1289:9,13	1267:10,17,20	1281:17
	1290:11	1268:12 1269:22	ahead 1161:16
advertising	1293:9,14,15,22	1270:1,6	1165:21 1168:3
1080:14 1083:1	1296:16		aimed 1144:21
1084:4,5	· ·	aggregation	1155:3,5
1097:11	advertising-based	1117:2,4,5,8,9,2	1196:18
1098:16,19	1123:9	2 1118:5,20	
1099:2,6,8,9	advertising-	1259:2,17	air 1116:3 1120:18
1100:4,8,12,14,1	supported	1260:2,16,18	aired 1075:20
7,18 1101:4,14	1291:5	1264:22 1298:18	1
1105:14,17	affect 1078:18	1299:2,9,16,19	airing 1120:18 1253:17
1106:12,15	1259:7 1293:11	1300:7	1233:17
1107:10 1108:11	1294:7 1296:11	aggregator	airport
1109:4,12,22		1258:20	1061:6,9,11
1110:7	affected 1070:7	1261:19,21	1304:22
1114:21,22	1071:16 1156:10	1262:7	Akamai 1207:18
1117:16	affects 1296:12	1265:14,22	1
1121:2,3		1267:8	allocate
1126:15	afternoon 1060:21	1268:1,3,11	1133:21,22
1130:21,22	1061:13,22	1271:15	1214:8
1147:5 1151:22	1062:6 1162:1	1272:7,17,18	allocated 1136:16
1153:18 1155:19	1277:12,13	,	1214:8 1216:20
1157:6,7,14	age 1255:2	ago 1074:18	1217:7,22
1165:15 1183:5	agencies 1125:21	1154:9 1225:10	1289:22
1201:14 1203:19	1126:15 1127:10	1235:20	allocates 1087:6
1204:7,11		agreed 1142:4	j
1208:8,11,19,20	aggregate	1254:1,6	allocating 1203:12
1209:1,16,22	1083:9,10	1282:12	1207:10,14
1210:5,6,8,10	1084:6 1102:9	agreement	1215:13
1218:18	1107:11 1110:5	1180:17 1248:20	allocation 1188:18
1219:2,5	1111:8,9 1113:6	1253:19	1210:3
1221:16 1226:21	1143:17	Į.	
1227:9,15	1155:1,20	1254:2,6 1260:22	allocations
	1191:7	1200.22	1136:15

1078:4 1106:10	anew 1121:15	1098:11 1099:12
1119:7		1102:3 1108:6
amang 1002.6		1122:7 1136:2
		1177:9 1188:20
,	1063:21	1199:8 1267:17
	annual 1068:20	1272:17 1290:22
		1296:10 1297:8
1114:12	, ,	1305:2
amount 1060:7		anyway 1258:14
	,	• •
·		anywhere 1169:15
		AOL 1230:12
		1232:9 1238:22
		1239:9,15
	answer 1087:13	ŕ
	1158:8,14	apologies 1165:20
1	, i	apologize 1069:14
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1259:21 1303:8
		apparently
		1154:13 1287:10
1075:7 1086:20		
analysis 1074:7	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	appear 1198:11
		1244:15,17
•	1286:6 1300:19	Appearances
	answered 1168:4	1055:22
1122:11,21	1197:11 1283:12	1056:1,22
1124:2 1130:8	anticipated 1240.5	1057:1
1141:20 1146:11	^ I	appears 1149:17
1148:11 1202:21	antitrust 1067:21	1192:22 1193:2
1225:3 1232:16	anybody 1128:1	1225:14 1286:18
1235:8 1244:12	1257:21 1266:14	appellate 1095:10
1270:22	1290:4	~ ~
1271:6,21	anvone 1107·15	appendices 1122:7
1281:9,12	- 1	appendix
1295:11		1285:10,16
analyst 1083-22		apple 1272:12
-	anyone's 1062:2	^ ^
*	anything 1059:21	applicable
1	1062:14,18	1232:22 1236:4
	1070:3 1076:20	1237:7 1238:22
1215:5	1078:3,7	1248:9 1265:14
analyzing 1190:1	1083:16 1084:22	1284:2
and/or 1073:12	1087:14 1097:6	application 1150:9
	among 1082:6 1191:18,20 1200:3 1266:17 amortization 1114:12 amount 1060:7 1112:4,11 1118:12,16 1123:2 1129:16 1133:2 1136:17 1155:6 1191:11 1209:5 1211:1 1219:21 1293:15 1298:16 1302:5 ample 1148:19,21 analyses 1071:15 1075:7 1086:20 analysis 1074:7 1087:3,16 1088:19 1111:19 1115:22 1122:11,21 1124:2 1130:8 1141:20 1146:11 1148:11 1202:21 1225:3 1232:16 1235:8 1244:12 1270:22 1271:6,21 1281:9,12 1295:11 analyst 1083:22 analyze 1069:22 1082:16 1084:9 1185:8 1198:20 1213:5 analyzing 1190:1	### ANGUS 1056:11 ### among 1082:6 1191:18,20 1200:3 1266:17 ### amortization 1114:12 ### amount 1060:7 1112:4,11 118:12,16 1123:2 1129:16 1133:2 1136:17 1155:6 1191:11 1209:5 1211:1 1219:21 1293:15 1298:16 1302:5 ### ample 1148:19,21 ### analyses 1071:15 1075:7 1086:20 ### analysis 1074:7 1087:3,16 1088:19 1111:19 1115:22 ### analysis 1074:7 1088:19 1111:19 1115:22 1122:11,21 1124:2 1130:8 1141:20 1146:11 1148:11 1202:21 1225:3 1232:16 1235:8 1244:12 1270:22 1271:6,21 1281:9,12 1295:11 ### analysis 1063:21 ### answer 1087:13 ### 1185:4 ### answer 1087:13 ### 1158:8,14 ### 1167:14,16 ### 1282:8,17 ### 1282:8,17 ### 1282:8,17 ### 1286:6 1300:19 ### answered 1168:4 ### 1197:11 1283:12 ### answered 1168:4 ### 1197:11 1283:12 ### answered 1168:4 ### 1197:11 1283:12 ### 129:4 ### 133:3 1160:3 ### 1276:17 ### analysis 1076:20 ### 1063:21 ### 1063:21 ### answer 1087:3 ### 1185:4 ### 120:11 ### 133:3 1160:3 ### 1276:17 ### 1276:17 ### 133:3 1160:3 ### 1276:17 ### 1276:20 ### 1063:21 ### 1068:20 ### 1069:4,15 ### 1080:5 1082:3 ### 1097:12 1098:3 ### 1102:8 ### annual 1068:20 ### 1069:4,15 ### 1097:12 1098:3 ### 1102:8 ### annually 1099:18 ### answer 1087:13 ### 1158:4 ### 1167:14,16 ### 1223:15 1227:16 ### 1223:15 1227:16 ### 1223:15 1227:16 ### 1223:15 1227:16 ### 123:2 123:1 ### 1063:21 ### annual 1068:20 ### 1069:4,15 ### 1097:12 1098:3 ### 1102:8 ### answer 1087:13 ### 1158:8,14 ### 1167:14,16 ### 1223:15 1227:16 ### 1223:15 1227:16 ### 123:2 123:15 1227:16 ### 123:2 123:15 1227:16 ### 123:2 123:15 1227:16 ### 123:2 123:15 1227:16 ### 123:2 123:15 1227:16 ### 123:2 123:15 123:15 ### 123:2 123:15 ### 1069:4,15 ### 1069:4,15 ### 1069:4,15 ### 1069:4,15 ### 1069:4,15 ### 1069:4,15 ### 1069:4,15 ### 1069:4,15 ### 1069:4,15 ### 1069:4,15 ### 1069:4,15 ### 1069:4,15 ### 1069:4,15 ### 1069:4 ### 1069:4 ### 119:11 128:11 ### 126:11 ### 126:11 ### 126:11 ### 126:11 ### 126:11 ### 126:11 ### 126:11 ### 126:11 ### 126:12 ### 10

applied 1085:22	arbitration	1116:1,10,13	1128:4
1229:4	1075:12	1253:17	1131:4,10
applies 1231:22	Arbitron 1082:3	1254:11,22	1134:9 1145:17
1237:22 1238:8	1102:16 1116:8	1255:7,11,13,16,	1164:1 1222:19
	1254:17	17,20	1263:16 1281:13
apply 1198:15		ASCAP 1118:7,14	1283:22
1229:17 1232:18	area 1169:12	1119:2 1127:16	assumption
1235:10 1262:18	1170:10 1171:15	1211:7	1105:4,19
applying 1095:21	1172:10,11		1233:1 1284:17
appreciate	1185:17 1260:17	aspect 1072:1	
1069:13	1282:17	1115:21 1180:2	assumptions
	areas 1067:5,14	1191:8 1272:17	1105:1,3
approach 1072:12	1169:18,19	aspects 1263:15	1233:12 1284:4
1076:18 1077:6	1171:21,22	assess 1088:12	assure 1138:13
1124:2,5,11,13,1	1172:1	1108:1	astound 1060:12
5,16 1136:20	aren't 1148:20		İ
1149:1 1173:13	1169:15 1222:6	assessment	ATH
1277:15	1230:7	1108:22 1115:17	1109:15,16,17
appropriate	1250:5,7,14	asset 1072:19,20	1110:2,7,12,14
1104:3 1114:3,9	1251:22 1257:17	assets 1072:4	1111:4,21
1115:13 1122:1	1271:20 1272:12		1112:2,7,10,11,1
1132:16 1147:15		assist 1198:16	4,17,18,21
1163:10,19	argued 1276:18	associated 1136:17	1113:6 1131:8
1175:8 1179:15	argument	1144:6 1179:5	1144:1,7,10,19
1180:9	1059:3,22	1187:7 1201:6	1145:5,11,20
1284:9,14	1145:18	1205:7	1146:14,22
appropriately	arguments 1063:5	1208:2,21	1148:17 1149:21
1203:13	_	1209:12 1213:6	1151:7
· · · · · ·	arises 1063:19	1271:1	1156:15,16
approximate	arrangement	Association	1159:15,16,18 1160:17
1297:22	1118:9,13	1068:11,13,15,1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
approximately	arrangements	9 1074:19	1164:1,19 1187:10 1197:18
1071:1 1072:6	1118:1	·	1203:7,10
1091:5 1141:15		assume 1072:12	1203.7,10
1225:19 1236:1	arrive 1061:12	1105:15,20	
1255:3 1256:1	1113:8 1137:21	1147:12 1148:14	1221:4,8,16,17,2
1263:20	arrives 1119:2	1178:16 1189:11	1 1222:1,7,12,18 1226:1,4,12,14
1291:3,5,9	article 1098:5	1233:4 1293:12	1227:16 1228:11
April 1054:11	·	assumed 1303:1	1227:10 1228:11
1063:20 1072:14	articles 1095:16	assumes	1233:18,21
1082:15 1305:9	artist 1256:6,15	1129:11,13	1233.16,21
	1258:12	1233:17	1234:7 1233:2
arbitrage 1249:13	artists		1296:12 1297:10
	MA CAUTO	assuming 1072:21	1290.12 1297.10

1			
ATHs 1204:12	authentication 1176:22 1177:1	1251:19 1252:13	1301:2 1303:11,22
attached 1079:16 1253:10	1198:7	В	bases 1090:16
	authorized	BA 1066:20	1286:17
attempt 1089:18 1281:20	1061:16	back-door 1287:2	basic 1109:17,20
1287:2,8	availability 1179:1	background	basically 1127:22
attention 1096:8	available 1093:10	1066:19 1089:7	1157:4 1172:10
1104:1 1109:8	1110:18 1147:13	bad 1296:22	1237:22
1111:20 1115:5	1149:16 1169:15		basing 1153:16
1116:15 1119:6	1197:7 1241:2	balance 1088:16 1092:19 1149:12	basis 1091:10
1176:3	1262:13		1093:3,9
1298:7,13 1299:1	Avenue 1054:16	ballpark 1185:1	1109:16 1112:21
1	1055:15 1056:6	bandwidth	1113:10 1123:10
attesting 1173:9	1057:14	1125:13 1127:10 1144:6 1154:21	1144:11,19
attract 1180:5	average 1101:17	1144:6 1154:21	1145:5,11
1280:4	1110:10,13	1156:1 1205:7	1148:3 1151:15
attracting 1178:22	1111:1 1113:7 1122:15	1209:13	1157:19 1188:12 1203:7
1241:22 1242:18	1165:7,9	1275:1,4	1205.7
1289:8	1170:18 1203:6	bank 1149:16	1255:20 1258:22
attracts 1193:14	1225:18,21	barometer	1287:6
1195:15	1226:5 1234:5	1178:15	became 1067:19
attributable	1291:22 1292:1 1294:2	barrier 1170:4,6,7	1068:9 1119:19
1108:10 1111:7 1205:11		barriers	become 1072:2
	averaged 1119:1	1168:15,20,22	1171:4 1241:21
attribute 1213:3	averages 1111:1	1169:1	becomes 1270:19
attributed 1141:21	avoid 1287:3	1170:17,19	begin 1088:2
1212:5,9 1213:1	aware 1060:14	base 1160:2	beginning 1054:19
atypical	1116:4 1124:5	1162:15 1168:8	1069:18 1108:20
1228:4,21,22	1148:18 1166:21	1206:15 1218:12	begins 1104:2
1292:12	1167:2 1173:7 1181:21	based 1064:1,2	1115:6 1116:17
audience	1251:3,6,7	1085:21 1086:21	1119:8 1253:2
1121:18,20	1254:3	1087:16 1108:3 1113:14 1121:6	behalf 1054:20
audiences	1276:17,21	1113:14 1121:0	1055:8 1056:3
1179:1,2 1180:5	1281:15	1140:21,22	1057:3,11
audio 1070:13	1282:6,7,11,14,2	1151:3 1152:17	1063:15
1097:10,11,16	1 1288:13 1297:22	1159:12,20	behavior 1068:5
1098:18 1101:1	away 1099:12	1160:2 1247:15 1251:9 1287:7	behind 1094:6

	1 42	<u>, </u>	
1129:19	1302:17 1303:2	1120:5,9 1121:7	1246:8
belief 1089:20	believes 1060:7	bidz.com 1174:15	bounds 1282:1
1102:5	bell 1298:5	1288:20,22	bounty 1195:7,20
believe 1060:6,8 1061:15,18 1081:15 1093:5	bench 1076:16,18 1077:6 1304:6	billion 1110:5 1257:13,14,15 Binghampton	break 1158:3 1161:14 1231:6,8 1305:5
1096:4 1099:10	benchmark 1119:9 1122:1	1066:22	breakout 1235:17
1100:6 1101:12 1109:17 1110:19	1119.9 1122.1	bit 1076:19 1106:1	Bridge 1102:11,13
1111:12 1114:8	1168:13 1180:18	1140:7 1165:7	_
1120:11 1124:17	1277:14	1200:16 1204:6	briefly 1114:15
1125:19 1131:21	benefit 1117:13	1285:19 1297:17	bring 1089:5,7
1133:1,15	1251:1	bites 1272:12	1144:10 1230:13
1136:12 1137:9,20	1259:8,15,17 1260:15 1265:14	blacked 1078:16	bringing 1144:21
1137.9,20	1268:2	bleak 1279:17	brings 1145:6
1142:18 1146:1	1270:8,12	Block 1055:14	broad 1120:15
1148:6,22	1271:11,15	1138:11	broadcast 1076:11
1149:4,7	1272:4,14,15	BMI 1118:7,9,13	1087:11 1139:11
1151:20 1154:2 1156:3,7,19	benefits 1117:10	1119:1 1127:16	1170:2 1189:21 1190:18 1191:3
1164:7 1171:7	1120:17	1211:7 1260:22	1190:18 1191:3
1177:22 1183:13	1259:1,3,13 1260:2,17,18	1261:2,4,6,21 1262:8,15	1193:10,13
1189:6 1192:19	1265:21	1	1195:3 1197:4
1196:9 1198:12	1269:5,8	board 1115:12 1126:18	1202:20 1203:16
1207:4 1210:5 1219:10 1224:22	1270:20 1272:7	į.	1204:16,19
1242:3 1245:17	besides 1075:4	boarded 1305:2,4	1211:17 1214:20 1215:20 1216:15
1248:15,19	1116:20 1290:21	body 1185:22 1285:12	1217:12 1229:17
1252:22	best 1137:19		1240:10 1252:7
1253:12,16 1255:9 1256:18	better 1124:15	bold 1106:4 1280:9	1268:13,17
1257:5 1258:9	1282:17		1269:14
1260:2,9,22	1293:13,21	bolster 1287:9	1274:16,20 1300:14
1262:6	1295:3,4 1297:12	bottom 1181:10	broadcaster
1263:12,15		1223:15 1227:20	1087:5,6,7
1265:20 1266:22	beyond 1062:1 1246:8 1302:22	bought 1205:4,21	1103:5 1120:1,8
1272:16 1274:1 1275:5 1281:22		1257:21,22 1258:6	1169:7,22
1273.3 1281.22 1284:18 1285:9	BIA 1066:11,12,13,1		1172:14 1184:10
1288:15 1293:20	6,17	Boulevard 1056:14	1185:10
1294:13	1071:5,6,7,20	bound 1152:14	1187:2,15 1189:19
1296:6,7	1074:3,11	DUINU 1132:14	1107.17

	U		
1190:4,12,22	1299:8,11,18	1139:6,10	1128:22 1133:22
1194:5,18,19	broadcasting	1141:2 1145:13	1173:5 1182:8
1195:12 1199:20	1057:11 1082:16	1154:3 1156:16	1183:18
1200:17,18	1168:9 1171:15	1159:2 1160:22	1288:11,13
1203:3 1205:5	1184:2,4,6,16,18	1165:14 1167:13	1289:5
1206:22	1185:5,12	1169:22	businessman
1207:5,17	1186:3,11	1174:19,21	1146:4
1208:6 1209:8	1192:13	1175:3,12	
1211:18	1192.13	1178:22 1179:13	buy 1137:16
1212:15,17	1190.2,0,19,22	1180:4	1138:3 1160:4
1229:8,11,14	1200:2,4,19	1182:17,18	1170:1
1244:4	1200.2,4,19	1183:8,15,22	1196:18,22
1249:15,19	1202.8,10	1184:3,7,9,14,15	1197:4 1204:8
1268:8 1269:15	1212:11 1213:9	,17,19	1255:14 1256:13
1274:2,10	1212:11 1213.9	1186:10,12,14,1	buyer 1096:3,5
1276:8		6	1113:22 1126:21
broadcasters	broadcasts 1121:4	1187:2,3,8,11,15	1134:14 1137:9
1068:11,14,15,1	broke 1231:17	,17 1189:9,20	1138:2,17,19
9 1070:1		1190:2,12,13,14	1147:16,19,21
1074:19	brought 1156:17 1272:7	1191:1,6,22	1148:1 1164:13
1120:5,16		1192:4,5,15	1173:2 1251:4,6
1120.3,10	Brunet 1054:17	1197:6 1199:21	1258:6
1172:4 1173:19	1306:2	1200:1,2,4,5,11	
1172.4 1173.19	Brynjulfsson	1201:3	buyer/willing 1126:10 1138:5
1180:1	1097:9 1098:2	1202:7,9,11,17,2	1120:10 1138:3
1185:13,18	1102:8	0 1211:18	
1192:11 1193:4		1212:7,11	buyers 1164:8
1192.11 1193.4	Brynjulfsson's	1213:2,6,8,9,12	1250:19
1213:14,17	1099:15	1214:11,18,20	buyer's 1131:17
1215.14,17	bucket 1257:17	1215:15 1216:15	.
1232:2,19	bucks 1171:6	1217:9,13	buying 1206:2
1243:14,20,22		1218:1	1207:2 1255:11
1243.14,20,22	building 1054:15	1223:6,8,10,17	buys 1116:5
1248.10,17,19	1279:12 1284:16	1224:4 1231:19	1204:16
1249.1,2	buildup 1284:15	1232:2	
1251:14,19	bullet 1195:4,7,8	1235:11,13	C
1266:17 1269:11	, ,	1239:6 1240:1,8	cable 1075:18
1274:6,22	bunch 1262:11	1251:19 1284:20	
1274.0,22	business 1067:16	1288:17	calculate
1276:9,15,18	1087:4,5,12	1289:8,10	1112:8,14 1117:21
1280:13	1100:22 1101:9	1290:8	
1293:12,20	1105:7 1106:18	businesses	1187:6,11,14 1210:7 1211:4
1	1125:2,3	•	
1271.12	1132:12	1077.5,1	1272.4
1297:12	,	1099:3,7	1292:4

	<u> </u>		
calculated 1112:19	CARP 1284:13	1065:5 1069:7	1205:7,11,16
1139:4,10	carried 1204:7	1117:11 1122:6	1257:22 1267:9
1222:12		1145:15 1154:21	channels 1156:10
calculates 1111:1	case 1064:2,11	1156:1 1201:17	1202:2,6,7,14,16
1	1086:4 1100:16	1253:7 1261:11	,19
calculating	1101:11 1124:2	1288:11 1290:1	1203:3,4,17,21
1107:17 1166:20	1129:3,20	certainly 1101:18	1255:22 1256:8
1226:14 1244:18	1180:16 1199:10	1102:20 1132:18	1263:18
calculation	1205:6 1224:16 1236:22 1250:1	1152:6 1155:14	1265:9,11,12,15,
1111:5,21	1250.22 1250.1	1183:4 1217:11	20 1266:4
1112:17,22	1276:12,18	1249:17	1267:14,15,18,1
1141:7 1163:11	1270:12,18	1275:2,22	9 1268:16
1206:9 1210:15		1278:13 1287:5	1269:20
1225:14,17	cases 1180:10	1288:2 1289:12	1270:13,17
1226:7 1245:3,5	1250:8,9,10	CERTIFICATE	1271:1,2
1277:21	1259:11	1306:1	characterize
calculations	cash 1149:16		1139:13,14
1078:18 1104:21	1150:1	certify 1306:4	1184:6 1190:22
1197:21 1203:5	catch 1065:4	cetera 1129:10	1202:8
1294:7		1180:6 1217:3	characterized
calculator 1182:21	categories 1215:19 1217:8	1227:10	1186:10,11
California		CFR 1286:21	1202:6
1056:16 1057:8	categorize 1198:19	challenge 1088:19	
	category 1212:17		charge 1068:12
cap 1154:20	1213:17	challenges	1084:2,4
1156:1 1271:10	1216:19,20	1095:18	1097:11 1098:15
capabilities	1217:1 1218:2	challenging	1249:5 1251:12
1280:14	1275:9	1220:14,15,17	charged 1098:1
capacities 1075:5	cause 1063:18	chance 1062:17	1100:19 1210:3
capital 1054:17	causing 1258:8	1287:15	charges 1251:7
1170:22	Ü	Chang 1263:12	charging 1207:18
1171:1,14,19	CC 1217:5	9	1211:1
1172:3,6,7,9,15,	CD 1135:8	change 1064:15	
18,20	1255:21	1130:18 1131:5	chart 1099:21 1101:2 1161:2
capped 1273:6	CD-ROMs	1144:16 1152:11	1206:3 1207:11
	1116:5,6	1153:4,7,9,13,21 1154:1 1159:13	1243:16 1285:16
card	CDs 1116:6	1279:11 1280:1	
1217:4,5,12,15,1	1255:4 1257:10		check 1217:14
8 1218:3	1297:19	changes 1070:8	1245:2
care 1203:12		1075:10 1078:17	checked 1304:21
careless 1094:8	cent 1161:3	channel 1190:18	chief 1055:4
-	certain 1064:19	1201:7,12	1059:2,13,16,20
	300 000 1117		1039:2,13,10,20

	8	,C 12	
1060:11,14,17 1062:1,9,14,20	chose 1227:20	co-counsel 1302:19	1110:20 1113:15 1114:11
1062:1,9,14,20	circumstances	1	1114.11
1065:12,15,22	1086:4	collected 1075:18	1120:12,13
1065:12,15,22	cite 1090:15	collecting 1197:17	1121:21 1122:2
2 1077:3,7	citing 1236:20	collection 1069:20	1127:6 1128:9
1085:15 1090:7		1	1154:15,21
1083:13 1090:7	city 1057:8	collective 1117:13	1164:17 1175:10
1093.3,19,22	1061:21	collectively	1179:5,11,20
1147:11 1148:9	clarification	1117:15 1259:12	1180:1,7,11
1150:5,12,16,19	1199:2,4	1262:15 1269:7	1224:8 1229:2
1150.5,12,10,19	clarified 1158:16	1270:4,6	1233:1,5
1161:16 1162:3	<u> </u>	collector 1259:10	1235:1,3
1168:3 1176:19	clarify 1200:16	1	1237:8 1239:2
1177:2,9,11	1224:1	collocated 1217:3	1252:4,5,10,12
1185:2,11,15,19	class	Colorado 1056:14	1261:11
1186:6	1073:6,7,11,19	1061:5	1274:3,10
1197:11,19	1250:20	Columbia 1054:19	1284:3,4
1198:4,9,14	classes 1251:8		1289:3,19
1199:3,7 1200:9		column 1139:1	1294:3 1297:11
1207:13	classical	1140:7,11,14,15,	1300:11 1304:12
1231:10,14	1280:10,15	19,21	commission
1234:2,11,15,18	clear 1138:1,10	columns	1067:20
1235:18	1158:7 1160:10	1140:17,18	1067.20
1236:3,14	1197:12 1218:22	combine 1106:15	, i
1237:5,14,17	1233:11 1237:21	1109:21 1270:5	commissions
1248:2	clearer 1233:14	combined 1183:18	1125:17,18
1259:5,14,19	clearly 1060:2	į į	committed 1093:6
1272:20	clicks 1258:4	combines	common
1273:3,8,11,18		1262:11,14	1185:16,20
1277:5,8	click-through	comfortable	1280:5
1280:9,16,21 1281:4,21	1116:5 1256:18	1221:11	commonly
1281:4,21 1282:3,7,16	1257:22	coming 1173:1	1299:13,14
1282:3,7,16 1283:1,6,10,14	1258:8,9,15	1199:5 1287:6	1300:6
1283:1,6,10,14	client 1060:7	comments	
1286:2,7,15	close 1078:10	1059:6,7	communications 1066:15
1292:14 1302:21	1136:13	1039:6,7	1066:15
1303:4,10,13	1148:7,10		· · ·
1303:4,10,13	1235:7 1244:13	commercial	companies 1072:3
1304:5,15,16	1245:5 1281:18	1068:20 1069:4	1089:4 1107:16
·	1298:6	1071:10 1096:10	1132:4,6,14,21
choose 1256:8		1102:2	1133:7,12
chooses 1154:11	closing 1302:22	1106:6,17	1134:11,15,17
<u> </u>		<u> </u>	

	1 48		
1135:17 1136:21 1139:11 1158:4 1160:13 1165:2,3,7,13 1174:19 1175:1,2,5,10,14 1177:8,20 1178:1,15 1230:6 1278:5,8,19 1288:19 1289:3,10	competition 1115:8 1241:14 1242:19,22 1252:15 competitive 1069:1 1100:18 1101:19 1151:19 1155:17 1159:7 1250:13 competitiveness 1068:22 1070:6	1220:2 conclude 1157:20 1163:18,20 1184:16 conclusion 1070:21 conclusions 1115:14 conditions 1064:9 conduct 1069:2	1085:6,11 1091:8 1105:2 1120:8 consequence 1156:9 conservative 1228:5 1229:4 consider 1060:18 1062:20 1077:1 1093:22 1115:9,12
company 1054:18 1089:5 1105:11 1132:11	compiled 1269:2 1270:3 complained	1071:21 conducting 1067:22	1147:15 1260:3 consideration 1091:14
1133:4,14,22 1135:3,12 1136:4,8 1160:20 1161:2	1241:19 complement 1136:14 completely	confer 1302:19 conference 1074:19	considered 1062:2 1206:14 1222:21 1282:4 considering
1181:22 1207:17 1266:3 1269:10 1278:1,19 compare 1070:1	1088:11 compliance 1117:11 1267:22	confidentiality 1069:21 confirm 1098:12 1108:6 1225:8	1094:4 1185:12 consistent 1255:20 consistently
1109:5 1180:11 1261:3,4 1276:7 compared 1121:14	complicated 1220:11 complies 1260:4,8	confirms 1244:21 conflict 1237:6 conformance	1279:2 consists 1178:4 consolidated
1296:13 1299:17 comparing 1114:16 1179:20	component 1222:2 1294:15 compounded	1098:19 confuse 1259:17 confused 1235:18	1267:21 1270:11 constant 1100:3 1112:3 1128:5
comparison 1180:9 Compass 1207:18	1097:12,15 1098:3 comprise 1073:17	1259:20 confusing 1236:17 confusion 1186:1	1129:8 constitute 1054:13 constituted
compendium 1074:5,10 1079:15 compensation	computation 1135:7 computed 1293:3 1294:10,11	1198:18 Congress 1054:2,15	1295:16 constitutes 1170:4 consultant 1290:7
1138:11 compete 1249:15,19	computer-assisted 1306:6 concepts 1073:16	Connecticut 1057:14 connection 1060:3	consulting 1066:14 1071:14 consumer 1191:17
1251:14 1252:11	concern 1094:9	1069:15 1074:9 1084:8	contemporary

	r ag		
1073:10	1183:10 1252:8	1212:8,12	1111:6,10
content 1147:17	1272:8	1214:19,22	1112:6,7,10,18
	copyrighted	1215:3,8,11,12	1120:3,4,7
contents 1286:11	1104:14 1107:5	1216:5 1217:9	1121:13 1133:16
context 1223:21	1112:13,20	1218:12,13,16	1134:10,18
continue 1064:22	1113:2,5,9	1219:2,3,6,7,15,	1135:3,5,12,14
1181:1	1122:21 1124:12	19 1220:12,19	1136:8,15,18
1253:16,21	1127:20 1131:21	1221:10	1144:5,6 1145:2
continued 1055:22	1133:18 1134:7	1222:4,9	1146:15
1056:1,22	1148:2 1277:16	1224:7,17	1148:3,4,13
1050:1,22	1281:13 1302:4	1225:8,12,20	1152:20
1102:11	correct 1085:10	1226:9	1154:6,7
	1089:21 1092:22	1229:13,18,19	1155:12
contracts 1089:3,7	1093:21	1230:5 1231:20	1171:5,14
1091:18,20	1124:3,6,16,22	1232:4,8,20	1172:7,9,15,20
1092:1,7 1116:1	1126:2 1131:13	1240:9,15	1179:10 1188:12 1207:14 1210:20
1118:6,7 1167:9	1132:16	1243:18 1244:10	
1254:4 1278:8	1133:4.7	1245:8,11 1246:15	1212:22
contrast 1179:22	1135:12 1136:5	1246:13	1222:2,18
contrasted	1137:6,7,11	1248:12 1258:16	1224:15,19,22 1238:11
1096:21	1139:6,7	1248:12 1238:10	1239:3,4
	1140:9,10,12,13	1261.17	1239.3,4
contrasting	1141:3,5,22	1262:13,22	1250:6,15
1179:10	1149:19	1267:9 1271:8	1270:9
control 1062:2	1151:7,9,12	1274:8 1276:10	1270:5
1155:11	1157:4,17	1283:8 1293:10	1274:12 1276:1
controls	1158:21	1297:2 1301:11	1277:20
1143:16,18	1162:16,21	1304:1	1278:2,11
1144:1 1155:1	1163:4,7,13,21		1279:10 1289:13
1156:20	1164:10,11	corrected 1077:14	1290:2,5,10,13
convenient 1231:7	1168:16 1173:21	1078:3 1106:10 1119:7	1292:1
	1174:6,17		1294:7,14,18
conversations	1181:11 1182:12	correctly 1088:22	1300:17
1108:3	1184:7	1090:15 1160:1	1303:17,20
copies 1085:10	1187:13,19	1178:22 1226:16	costs 1064:5
copy 1059:6	1189:2,3,5	1248:11	1067:16 1072:15
1 -	1190:5,13	corresponding	1084:10 1087:6
copyright 1054:1	1191:13 1196:6	1112:4 1137:21	1105:6,9,11
1055:3	1200:22	1215:6	1106:21 1107:4
1075:11,19	1201:4,13	cost 1073:12	1111:4 1114:12
1115:11 1123:4	1202:3,17	1097:10,22	1130:15
1126:17	1203:4	1104:16 1106:19	1131:13,22
1128:12,16	1211:11,14,20		

	rag	C 10	
1132:3,5,10,13,2 1 1133:11,21 1134:5 1136:16 1141:20 1144:3,18 1146:11 1153:3,19,20 1154:5,14,15,19 1170:22 1171:2,19 1172:4,6,18 1179:22 1181:16 1187:7,10,14,16 1205:7 1207:18 1208:2 1209:12,14 1212:6 1213:5,7,20 1214:3 1218:14 1221:17 1224:7,9,20 1225:4 1226:16 1227:5,22 1228:20 1247:13 1250:19 1270:22	1106:18 1128:22 1151:11 1189:9 1226:10 court 1069:11 1075:16 1085:19 1086:2 1095:10 1119:15 1129:21 1139:17,22 1157:19 1161:9,14 1163:2,15,17,20 1167:6 1183:12,17 1231:8 1245:13 1248:13,15,20,2 2 1258:18 1260:14 1306:1,2,13 courtroom 1061:20 court's 1088:7 1203:14 1260:5,8 1303:9	created 1242:21 credibility 1088:12 credit 1080:13 1081:13 1098:4 1210:2 1217:4,5,12,15,1 8 1218:3 credited 1210:13 credits 1210:4 critical 1087:2 cross 1058:2 1061:7 1089:9 1287:1,11 1303:11 cross-examination 1063:9 1093:7,14 1123:15,18 1277:6 1298:15 CS 1215:1,4,17	1255:2 1258:11 customers 1154:21 1156:1,2,4,6 1175:5 1197:13 1198:19 1202:1 1212:15 1249:12,16,21 1250:3,21 1251:1,8,9 1252:1,11,13 customization 1232:6 customizer 1294:15 cut 1125:8 1130:15 1279:4,6,14 1285:20 cuts 1251:4 cutting 1278:2,11 1279:9
1271:1,2 1274:7,9 1275:4,7,9,10,11 ,20 1276:9,20	cover 1073:20 1083:13 1084:18 1210:20 1211:2,4,9,16	current 1079:8 1181:13 1183:10	D.C 1054:3,10,16 1055:17 1056:8
1279:9 1284:16 1289:7,14,15,22 1291:10,14 1300:9,12,13,15, 20 1301:2,4,8	covering 1275:4 CPM 1097:7 1098:12,19,22 1099:11 CPMs	currently 1061:10 1120:4 1143:2 1149:9,15 1166:22 1167:20 1181:8 1183:11,16	1057:16 data 1069:20,22 1080:9 1083:12,16,19 1084:9,17,22
counsel 1090:21 1091:6 1167:5,17,19 1306:8 country 1067:15	CPMs 1097:10,16,22 1099:21 1100:1,2,13,20 1101:3,7,17 1240:4,14	curriculum 1079:7,9 customer 1212:2,6,10,14,1	1085:4,21 1090:12 1103:7,11 1107:6 1110:18 1116:7
couple 1119:10 1183:21 course 1086:22	1241:13 crafts 1096:22 CRB 1054:7 1095:9 1143:9	6,19 1213:1,7,11,15,1 6 1214:5,14 1215:4,10,14,19 1216:4,11	1122:12,20 1132:18,20 1137:6 1139:20 1140:22 1147:15 1151:4

		,	
1152:20,21	December 1296:7	dent 1170:5	1065:13
1153:1	decide 1270:16	department	DeSanctis 1088:15
1157:16,18	1302:10	1068:13	describe 1104:11
1159:1,20,22		departments	1105:11 1237:11
1160:2 1161:10	decided 1075:10	1069:7	1272:14
1219:12	1273:4		
1222:3,18 1224:12,15,19,2	decides 1200:20	depend 1167:9,17	described 1112:19 1222:13 1277:19
0,21,22 1225:7	decision 1088:8	depending 1165:8	1299:17
1226:8 1229:21	1094:22	1170:12 1250:21	
1233:8,22	1095:5,8,10,11	1252:19	describing
1234:8	1096:18	depends 1130:2	1235:15 1236:18
1236:11,21,22	1097:1,5	1186:15 1250:15	1244:3
1243:5	1143:15 1156:21	depose 1287:15	description 1267:7
1244:8,12,21,22	1186:21 1222:17	deposition	designate 1286:22
1255:1,2 1264:5	decisions 1153:6	1059:4,8	designating
1272:20	decline 1098:12	1060:4,10	1286:20
1273:11,17	1099:22	1063:6,13	designed 1234:12
1291:13,15,19,2	decrease	1064:8,20,22	1235:20
1 1292:7,10,17 1293:1	1098:18,21	1065:6,9	1235:20
1295:13,14	1100:13	1088:3,8	·
1	1101:7,17	1089:13	desire 1256:12
date 1072:13	1103:8	1090:20,22	despite 1221:11
1149:11 1257:2	decreases 1295:20	1091:4,5,11	detail 1071:18
dated 1253:20,21		1188:1,6	1104:6
DAVID 1055:9	defined 1299:10	1223:12 1242:6,16	detailed 1217:2
1056:4 1057:4	definition 1182:1	1242.0,10	detailing 1084:15
Davis 1056:5	1264:12,22 1265:18 1298:13	depreciation	<u> </u>
day 1060:11	1299:3,15,16,20	1114:12	details 1083:8
1063:21 1274:1	1300:7,16		determination
deal 1067:13	1304:9	depressing 1241:13	1132:15 1198:17
1070:12,16	degree 1066:21	i	determine
1073:21 1121:22	1232:6	deregulation	1072:7,16
1270:10		1070:18	1094:22 1097:2
1271:14,16	Delphic	derive 1107:4	1106:16 1126:9
1282:1	1233:13,16	1110:1,13	1129:7
dealing 1263:14	demand 1250:22	1234:7	1132:8,10 1160:21 1284:13
deals 1067:11	demographic	derived 1162:20	
1281:20	1255:6	1218:14	determined
	Denise 1054:17	1221:15,20	1076:6 1134:13 1277:21
dealt 1068:4	1306:2	desanctis 1055:10	12//.21
1070:11 1073:21			

	1 48		
determining	1266:17	discover 1091:10	1268:5
1124:14 1166:12	differently 1124:1	discovered	distributed
develop 1119:22	difficult 1180:8	1115:22	1059:11 1075:18
devoted 1235:4	1220:11,15,17	discovery 1087:22	distribution
	1249:20	1108:8 1122:13	1075:17 1122:16
dial 1082:4	İ	1133:8 1224:18	1236:8,20,22
1094:6,7	digital 1054:6	1233:9 1235:6	1237:11,13
1102:15 1254:18	1095:1 1104:9	1291:22 1295:15	1238:1
Dianne 1061:4	1173:5 1175:2		distributional
difference	digress 1281:4	discriminate	1067:15 1068:6
1114:17,19	direct 1058:2	1249:4,6,9,10 1250:2 1302:14	
1134:20 1135:2	1064:1,8 1066:2	i i	District 1054:18
1184:1 1192:3,8	1086:11,13	discrimination	divide 1203:5
1245:18 1266:2	1093:8,17	1301:16,18,21	divided 1110:4
1278:12 1302:6	1124:11 1176:3	discuss 1062:5	1111:7 1113:6
differences	1222:21	1119:8 1260:21	
1235:14 1288:19	1287:1,20	1261:14	dividing 1203:11
1289:2	directly 1071:5	discussed 1061:14	division 1257:9
different 1072:8	1235:19 1250:7	1085:4 1172:13	DJ 1276:3
1112:12 1134:22	director 1068:9	1271:17 1303:17	DJs 1275:16
1138:9 1139:18	1119:17	1304:1	
1143:20 1174:22	directory 1191:15	discussing 1304:3	Docket 1054:6
1175:4,5	1193:15 1194:9	discussion 1108:20	document 1077:12
1177:19 1179:4		1114:2 1277:2	1079:3,6,11,12
1190:12	disagree 1132:17	1288:8 1290:19	1080:3,4,7,11,12
1221:9,12	disciplines 1067:9	1293:8 1295:9	,16,21,22
1223:4,5,6,8,16,	discount	1297:18 1298:15	1081:4,8
17 1224:4	1118:10,11,14,1	1303:6	1082:1,2,8,13,14
1226:8,10	5,18 1258:20	discussions	,20,21 1083:2,5,6,7,13,
1231:18,19	1259:6,15	1098:13 1295:21	17 1084:7,13,18
1232:1 1238:11	1261:19	1	1085:1,5
1239:16,18	1262:8,12,18	disparity 1220:1	1149:5,8,13
1248:14,16,22 1249:5	1264:4,9	display 1097:21	1173:9 1176:12
1249:5	1265:22 1266:5	dispose	1188:16
1251:8,10,12	1267:8,9,16	1279:15,19	1196:2,10,11,12,
1264:19 1263:9	1268:2,11		17 1198:8
1269:14,15,19	discounted	distant 1075:17,20	1213:19
1273:8 1274:2	1118:19	distinction	1285:4,22
1283:2,10	discounts 1118:4	1190:16 1299:7	documentation
1299:15	1267:4 1272:13	1300:6	1187:17
differential	I.M. U. (1 I I I I I I I I I I I	distinguishing	documents
GILLOI CILLIAI			accuments

15 9 01:10 15:22 127:19 33:8 224:18 35:6 2
01:10 15:22 127:19 33:8 224:18 35:6
01:10 15:22 127:19 33:8 224:18 35:6
15:22 127:19 33:8 224:18 35:6
127:19 33:8 224:18 35:6
33:8 224:18 35:6 2
224:18 35:6 2
224:18 35:6 2
2
298:15
14
102:22
54:4
183:1
209:21
45:6
51:13
298:15
1
ŀ
)
57:7
203:20
•
. 1
:4
3:2
7
83:20
83:20 3
3
52 4 8 6 2 2 2

1176:6	1251:5,7	1306:8	1241:1,7
easier 1259:9	effort 1105:9	employment	1242:21 1243:1
easily 1168:18	1143:19 1286:5	1067:18	EPHEMERAL
	efforts 1071:7	1120:5,9	1054:7
economic 1068:10	1142:18 1143:20	encouraging	equal 1170:20
1073:14 1097:9	1144:5,10	1059:20 1280:12	1171:3
1104:3 1105:2	1		
1106:5 1119:18	eFlowers 1174:9	engaged 1154:20	equation
1151:16 1156:21 1268:2 1281:9	either 1071:22	1178:2	1131:16,17
1284:12	1093:17 1107:15	enjoy 1255:17	equipment
1291:11,17	1135:10 1199:11	1265:21	1167:11 1168:18
1291.11,17	1225:5 1255:4	entail 1067:10	1171:7
1292:22	1274:12 1275:18	entailed 1071:19	1172:7,11
1	1276:2	1072:10	equivalent
economically	elasticity 1250:22		1153:10 1225:6
1183:2	elect 1197:13	enter 1169:21	err 1228:5 1229:3
economics		1254:2,6	
1066:20,21	electricity 1279:10	entered 1240:18	erroneous 1094:8
1067:2,3,5,8,10,	element 1222:6	1241:21 1281:17	especially 1154:4
12,13,14,21	eligible 1261:9	entering 1241:12	ESQUIRE
1179:4,8,20	1262:4	1242:14	1055:9,10,11,12,
1274:2	eliminate 1280:10	entertainment	13 1056:4,11,12
economist 1067:19		1165:14	1057:4,12
economists	eliminated 1062:3		essentially
1135:13 1250:21	else 1070:3 1078:7	entire 1060:7 1074:12 1098:6	1158:22 1264:7
economy 1073:7	1098:11 1099:12	1132:12 1183:8	1272:12 1274:7
1183:5	1108:6 1126:7	1213:10 1250:15	1285:22 1298:19
	1128:1,13,15		establish 1064:5
Edison 1082:4	1129:8 1138:18	entirely 1089:13	
edition 1079:13	1152:5,6	1128:9	establishing
educational	1170:20 1171:3 1188:21 1248:18	entities 1126:17	1096:15
1066:18	1290:22 1296:10	1127:13 1281:16	estimate 1072:14
effect 1062:8	1290:22 1296:10	1282:12	1097:14 1104:15
1135:10,17,21		entitled 1089:1	1106:20
1135:10,17,21	eMarketer	1094:6 1105:20	1107:10,11
1183:16 1241:12	1081:1,18	1287:11 1288:3	1108:13,14
1242:3 1263:6	EMI 1176:6,13	entry 1101:13	1109:6,13
effective 1249:3	employ 1275:18	1168:16,21,22	1110:5 1114:21 1115:1
		1169:1	1130:20,22
effectively 1249:12	employed 1066:10,11	1170:5,6,7,17,19	1150:20,22
efficient 1250:19	1119:12,14	1240:20,21	1157:8 1221:6
	1117.12,14	-	1157.0 1221.0

	1 ag	C 20	
1227:15,18	1128:13 1129:8	1169:19 1173:7	1286:14
1245:5,22	1144:20 1213:22	1209:6 1230:12	1288:3,5,21
1296:13	evidence 1059:9	1275:15 1300:4	1289:2,6 1298:9
1297:2,3	1060:15	except 1138:3	exhibits 1081:10
estimated 1097:10	1063:14,17	1157:5 1201:11	1082:10 1086:21
1098:2,17	1064:13		1082:10 1080:21
1098.2,17	1004.13	exchanges 1094:11	1103:4 1173:14
1102:8,13,16	1083.14,19	exclude 1184:5,10	1176:17,20
1102.8,13,10	1090:9,13,20	1202:21 1266:14	1187:22 1188:9
<u> </u>	1094:15 1149:5	excluded	1243:12
estimates 1080:1	1150:15	1206:9,19,21	1288:9,18
1083:3 1085:8	1166:2,8,17,19	1200.9,19,21	1297:4
1098:6 1107:18	1185:21 1192:19		
1108:1,4,7,16	1196:10	excludes 1087:4	exist 1126:20
1115:2 1139:19	1198:3,16,18,22	excluding 1185:4	existing 1074:14
1151:21 1157:13	1199:8,11	1190:10	1116:13 1169:9
1158:18 1220:12	1254:10 1286:1	excuse 1064:14	1170:2
1290:17,18	1287:9,13	1165:5 1181:18	exit 1167:6
1292:5,8,11	,	1193:21 1194:13	
1293:7,11	evolve 1067:13	1203:9 1285:14	expand 1280:14
1295:22 1297:6	exact 1090:17	,	expect 1103:21
estimation	1236:5 1288:3	excused	1130:17 1170:16
1074:13	exactly 1092:4,14	1304:16,17	1210:19 1217:11
et 1129:10 1180:6	1100:15 1127:1	exhibit 1058:9	expectation
1217:3 1227:10	1215:5 1222:9	1063:7,11,12	1089:22
evaluate 1081:16	1223:9 1256:22	1064:11,12	
1082:18 1103:15	1260:11 1264:12	1077:11 1079:21	expectations
1180:17	1282:15 1285:14	1085:14,16	1186:15,20
	examination	1089:15	expected 1061:1
evaluating	1061:18 1066:2	1094:12,14	1098:3 1130:5
1082:11	1073:12 1277:10	1098:5 1149:4	expenditure
evaluation	1303:14	1150:4,6,8,10,13	1083:1
1081:14		,14 1151:1	ownongo 1211,12
evening 1062:7	examine 1070:9	1174:4,12,15	expense 1211:13 1218:1
l	1120:3,4,7	1175:17 1176:2	
ever-expanding	examined 1065:22	1182:3 1183:19	expenses 1069:7,8
1100:17	1115:7	1192:18 1196:9	1084:16 1086:21
everybody 1126:7	examining	1198:3,5,19,21	1111:4 1112:10
1128:15,20	1109:16 1179:8	1199:5 1205:22	1114:13,14
1183:2 1248:18		1214:15,16	1214:12
everyday 1067:16	example	1215:21	1217:4,5,8,12,18
	1088:1,3,17	1216:2,3 1217:2	1218:3
everything	1089:2 1092:20	1246:19 1284:22	expensive
	1115:20 1144:11	1285:3,8	

1170:7,9 1172:2	facility 1217:3	1075:10	final 1105:19
experience	fact 1074:18	1169:5,7 1170:1	finally 1084:12
1098:15,16	1087:11 1090:22	February 1068:9	1106:22 1113:3
1222:22	1091:2 1102:12	1103:6 1257:3,4	1209:19
experienced	1131:20	Federal 1067:20	Finance 1173:19
1279:5	1134:4,16	1068:1,7	1177:4 1288:10
	1154:20	1085:18 1090:9	
expert 1075:22	1163:3,19		finances 1089:8
1076:6,9	1167:5 1182:11	fee 1202:13	financial 1064:3,9
1085:20 1087:18	1184:5	1204:19	1066:13
1092:10 1097:9 1284:12	1192:2,17	1206:7,13 1210:19	1068:10,20
	1194:17 1203:12	1271:10,13	1070:14,17
expertise 1076:10	1209:22 1216:10	1271:10,13	1071:13 1072:1
experts 1089:1	1221:7,12	1272.10,22	1075:8
1090:10,17	1222:7 1240:6	1275:3,13,10	1083:12,22
1095:13 1096:22	1241:16,19	·	1084:17 1087:16
explain 1086:22	1246:6,12 1255:5,12	fees 1075:17	1091:1 1092:18
1146:20	1274:14 1287:10	1188:19 1207:16	1117:19 1119:17
		1209:5,7,9 1210:2	1133:6,9 1147:15 1149:21
explains 1073:14 1147:22	factors		1147:15 1149:21
	1115:7,10,12,15,	fell 1187:15,16	1271:14,19,20,2
explicitly 1086:12	17 1127:14	felt 1078:3	2 1290:7 1304:2
1087:11 1222:20	1128:4	field 1090:11	1306:10
exploded 1101:5	facts 1063:16		
explore 1137:14	1085:21 1086:1	fields 1067:7	financially 1268:4 1273:7
1 -	1090:12	figure 1097:19	·
explosion 1099:1	factual 1086:13	1098:9 1099:22	financials 1212:22
exposure 1193:15	1092:6	1103:12 1110:1 1132:3 1136:3	financing 1071:22
extend 1278:15	fair 1114:10	1173:17 1175:8	finding 1255:11,13
extended 1302:21	1156:14 1171:18	1219:13 1243:8	fine 1286:3
extensive 1071:8	1174:18 1199:14 1208:16	1296:4 1297:22	1297:16
extent 1060:9		figures 1110:13	finished 1087:22
1093:2 1201:5	fairly 1273:22 1280:5	1112:14	1151:1,2 1181:6
1202:4 1239:9		file 1135:8	firm 1066:14
1251:17 1252:16	fall 1093:16	1255:21	1069:21 1102:10
1263:4,8	familiar 1278:16	filed	firms 1067:12
extra 1303:8	1286:11 1301:15	1059:9,13,15,16,	1068:5 1107:20
	familiarity 1286:4	18	
F	FCC	files 1116:6	first 1061:3 1065:21
face 1095:19	1072:4,7,10,20	mes 1110:0	1065:21
	10/2.4,/,10,20		10/0.3,0,12,13

	1 48		
1079:13 1105:4	forecasts 1074:15	1095:7	1282:11,20
1109:14	foregoing 1306:3	1096:8,11	1283:16,19
1110:3,17		1097:18 1099:20	1284:2,7 1285:3
1119:12 1140:19	forget 1299:22	1102:1 1103:15	1286:9 1288:8
1174:3 1175:19	form 1109:17	1104:1 1105:22	1290:16
1193:12 1196:1	1210:2	1106:2 1108:19	1292:16,21
1237:15 1285:9	1260:4,8,11,13	1109:10	1293:18 1295:21
1286:18	1269:3 1270:11	1111:11,22	1296:3 1298:10
1287:3,16		1113:3 1115:8	1300:8 1301:15
1296:3 1298:10	formally	1116:15,18	1303:16
	1059:10,11	1118:22 1119:6	
fiscal 1083:13,14	format 1208:18	1122:4,6	F-R-A-T-R-I-K
1084:18,20	1280:2	1123:12,20,22	1066:9
1122:10,12	formats 1280:15	1126:13 1127:15	Fratrik's 1086:11
1137:7 1141:4		1131:12	1087:3 1088:19
1151:8 1153:11	forming 1090:11	1138:2,10	1091:4,15
1182:14 1215:7	forms 1267:22	1141:8 1146:20	1093:17
fit 1063:17	formulating	1147:11 1149:3	FREEDMAN
fitting 1229:12	1260:1	1150:21 1152:17	1055:13
		1154:18 1156:14	
five 1153:10	forward 1115:7	1157:1 1160:11	frequently
five-year 1099:19	1123:10 1160:19	1161:8 1162:11	1095:15
flip 1244:5,11	1244:5 1246:11	1164:4,22	1193:7,18
^ '	1268:7	1166:2,16	1194:3,7,14
Floater 1063:10,15	Foster 1057:8	1168:15	1195:2
1084:3	Fratrik 1058:3	1173:1,17	front 1288:21
1087:10,14	1062:12	1177:14,18	fulfilled 1097:5
1088:16 1098:14	1065:18,20	1178:14 1181:4	
1290:10	1066:4,8,10	1186:9 1188:5	full 1064:2
Floater's 1253:10	1067:17	1192:10,19	1078:5,6,8,9,12
flying 1061:11	1069:3,10	1199:14 1201:18	1083:13 1084:18
1304:22	1070:20 1073:1	1204:5 1206:5	1091:6
	1070:20 1073:1	1210:17 1214:16	full-time 1263:16
focus 1104:18	1076:9	1218:9	fully 1061:1
1232:12,13	1077:10,12,20	1223:4,11	•
focused 1067:6	1078:7,17,21	1227:20 1231:17	function 1086:1
focusing 1180:2	1080:4,12,22	1245:13 1248:7	funds 1148:22
footing 1117:19	1081:8	1252:21	future 1103:22
	1082:1,14,21	1258:13,18	1130:6 1145:12
footnote 1086:18	1083:6 1084:12	1264:16,21	1153:4 1186:16
forecast 1083:1	1087:15 1089:19	1267:7 1271:5	
forecasting	1091:2,7	1277:12	G
1103:21	1094:3,18	1278:1,14	gain 1130:6
1103.21		1281:8	B

	1 ag		
GARRETT	1128:15 1199:15	group	1164:21
1055:11	getting 1116:3	1066:11,12,17	1165:21,22
gather 1272:8	1134:7 1141:9	1128:9 1175:21	1166:1
	1144:16 1155:19	1255:6 1300:4	1168:3,5,6
gauge 1179:17	1171:8,9,14	groups 1255:2	1173:13,16
general 1118:13	1195:9,12		1176:16
1178:18 1224:2	1251:22 1282:2	grow 1247:13	1177:2,3,13,17
1261:4,6	given 1119:3	grown 1240:4	1181:3 1185:2
generally 1081:11	1129:19 1135:22	growth 1097:13,16	1186:8
1085:4 1104:7	1136:13 1148:13	1098:3	1198:1,10
1109:15 1114:4	1149:10 1249:18	guaranteed	1199:13 1200:14
1152:9 1241:14	1255:17 1264:22	1255:19 1256:6	1201:21 1204:14
generate 1085:7	1283:7	1	1205:20
1106:13,14		guess 1146:19	1206:4,17
1107:2 1195:3	gives 1114:10	1176:13 1184:16	1210:16
1208:22 1226:3	1162:5 1164:9	1272:11	1218:6,8
1227:9,14,16	giving 1126:5	guys 1125:21	1222:16 1227:19
1228:11 1242:20	gone 1088:18		1231:4,12,15,16 1234:19 1237:19
1252:8 1297:13	1240:14 1287:13	H	1234.19 1237.19
1302:3	Google 1288:15	Ha 1086:15	1248.0 1239.22
generated 1069:22	governed 1126:17	half 1087:4 1231:5	1273:18,19,20
1078:10 1107:22	_	hand 1150:1	1276:22 1277:3
1108:12 1206:6	government	İ	1281:19 1285:20
1290:11 1293:16	1168:18	handed 1077:10	1286:17 1287:22
1297:19 1298:1	governs 1286:20	1174:4 1189:6	1289:22 1292:13
generates 1106:18	graduate 1067:6	handing 1173:14	1294:13 1295:6
generating	granted 1064:16	Handzo 1055:9	1300:1
1079:22 1084:10	1065:16 1150:19	1058:5,7	1303:12,15
1131:2 1155:16	·	1062:14,16	1304:4
1181:20	graph 1080:2	1076:14 1085:17	Handzo's 1209:2
1293:13,21	great 1060:9	1089:16,22	1287:22
generous 1245:22	1116:12 1198:18	1090:5,15,18,19	happen
1246:3	greater 1115:3	1091:13,17	1128:13,14
	1143:18,19	1092:4,9	1159:6
genres 1156:9	1145:16 1146:15	1123:17,19,21	happens 1128:13
1256:5,9	1235:1 1238:16	1129:18 1148:15	1252:16
gentleman	1252:8,20	1149:1,2	
1083:21	1272:1,2,5	1150:3,18,20	happy 1161:13
geographic	1302:3	1156:13 1158:20	hard 1129:2
1121:18 1169:12	Greenfield		hate 1153:15
gets 1126:7	1072:12	1162:8,9,10	haven't 1062:17
1121:18 1169:12	Greenfield	1160:9 1161:7,12	hate 1153:15

	·	г	
1076:20 1136:2	helpful 1089:13	1139:1	1237:11 1264:20
1253:13,19	helping 1117:18	high-priced	1270:3 1273:19
1254:3	1200:4	1279:7	1277:1,3,7,9
having 1065:21	helps 1200:1	hindsight 1163:22	1280:11 1281:19
1128:17 1129:2	1 -		1282:1,5
1155:20 1166:13	hereby 1306:4	hiring 1180:6	1283:3,9,13 1284:21 1285:20
1199:15,22	he's 1086:14	historical 1084:14	1284:21 1285:20 1286:3,13,17
1200:5 1221:15	1090:2 1098:15	history 1067:18	1288:6 1302:18
1256:13 1269:5	1168:4 1195:12	1071:20 1081:19	1303:3,7,12
1272:4 1285:21 1287:12 1294:1	1198:8 1287:9	1082:19 1094:20	1304:20
1287:12 1294:1	1288:2 1290:7	1096:9,13	honors 1065:17
	hesitate 1237:20	1099:14 1102:2	1066:20 1076:8
head 1261:13	high 1104:11	1103:16,19,20	1000.20 1070.8
1298:4	1110:21 1130:20	1220:6 1239:22	
heading 1096:9	1153:17	Но 1083:22 1085:3	hope 1151:15
1104:3 1106:5	1170:18,22	1086:15 1189:7	hopefully 1200:15
1108:21 1109:14	1235:11,13	1290:6 1303:17	Hopkins
hear 1089:16,19	high-definition	holding 1224:6	1073:5,10
1186:1 1199:4	1280:19	holds 1197:8	host 1143:20
1235:19 1254:11	higher 1109:7	Honor 1059:5,6	1275:10
1255:19	1119:3 1121:8	1060:2,13,20	hosts 1279:13
heard 1165:19	1141:18 1142:8	1060:2,13,20	
1178:17 1198:18	1145:2 1160:17	1065:14	hour 1087:19 1113:8 1161:17
1199:9	1163:14 1164:14	1076:14,17,21	1231:5
1206:11,16 1237:14,18	1165:7 1169:2	1077:5,6,8	1293:14,22
· .	1171:1,19 1172:4 10	1081:13	ŕ
hearing 1185:21	1172:4,19 1181:9 1227:15	1085:13,17	hours 1083:9,10 1084:6 1099:17
1237:5 1287:15	1228:11 1229:4	1090:8 1091:12	1102:6,9
1305:7	1235:3 1238:12	1092:1,15,21	1102:0,9
hearsay 1089:1	1250:19 1252:17	1093:15,21 1094:16 1100:15	1107:12 1100:10
heavily 1071:14	1255:5 1276:19	1094:16 1100:15	1110:5,10,11
1074:13 1087:18	1288:14	1123:14,17	1111:8,9 1113:6
held 1054:14	1293:2,5	1149:1	1122:17 1143:17
1165:17,18	1294:11,12	1162:9 1173:13	1144:13
1277:2 1303:6	1295:7	1176:16,21	1155:2,21
he'll 1190:19	1297:7,13	1177:3,10	1191:8
 	1302:1	1180:16	1203:6,9,10,22
help 1106:13 1198:20 1200:15	highest 1134:12	1198:2,6,10	1204:4 1207:6,19
1198:20 1200:15 1268:3	1138:12 1151:21	1199:1,6,12	1207:6,19
1200.3	highlighted	1218:6 1222:10	1225:19 1226:5
		1231:4 1236:6	1237.0,0 1233.4

1237:1 1250:11 1261:12 1291:6	1119:6,9	1127.5 12	1051 65
i i		1127:5,13	1251:6,7
, .	1176:16 1223:7	1128:17	1254:3,15
1292:1 1295:17	1228:16 1284:21	1129:2,6,7	1257:3
Hovanesian	1286:3 1289:20	1131:10,16	1259:5,17,19
1056:13	1298:7,8	1133:8 1134:2	1260:6,10
ĺ	idea 1178:6	1138:9	1262:16 1263:16
Hu 1084:1 1085:3		1140:4,18	1264:12 1265:16
hundred	ideas 1279:13	1146:19 1153:16	1266:6 1267:12
1212:5,18	identical	1158:11,13,17	1268:20 1270:14
1213:3,19,21	1237:3,13	1160:1,9,18	1272:10,11
1214:1,2,3,7,9	identification	1161:11,12,13	1273:9,10
1215:18 1216:20	1077:11 1284:22	1162:14 1164:6	1279:7 1281:4
1265:11,15,21	1298:8	1165:16 1166:12	1282:14 1283:18
1266:15 1267:14		1167:2 1172:13	1285:11,20,21
1268:9,15,17	identified 1099:22	1173:13	1287:11,15
1269:14	II 1094:21	1176:9,10	1288:20 1292:19
1270:5,7,13,17	1095:5,8,14	1179:10,14,20	1302:19
1271:1,2 1291:9	1096:19	1180:3,13,15,21	1303:2,7
1298:22	1097:1,4,8	1181:18 1184:8	imagine 1154:4
1299:8,12	1099:16 1102:4	1185:8 1186:6	1297:11
1300:5	1124:7 1143:15	1187:3 1188:7	iMeem 1225:1
hundreds 1099:4	1163:21 1276:12	1190:1,14	
1278:22	III 1054:7 1106:9	1191:10,17,18	impact 1070:12,14
hurt 1249:2	I'll 1090:9 1176:22	1194:13 1195:9	1100:13
1251:19	1199:4 1228:18	1198:14	1101:17,19
	1279:6 1283:13	1200:7,16	1122:20 1297:9
hurts 1252:18	1303:4	1202:1,2 1203:7,12	impacts 1075:8
hypothetical		1205:7,12	impaired 1086:5
1126:10,20	I'm 1059:20	1203:12 1208:22	•
1128:8,14,18	1062:2 1065:3	1213:10 1214:1	impeach 1089:18 1093:10
1138:5 1143:8	1066:11 1069:12 1071:12,14	1215:17	
1145:9 1146:16	1071:12,14 1079:5,22	1215:17	impeaching
1147:19 1173:2	1079:5,22	1218:6 1223:9	1093:14
1195:11,19	1081:9	1225:21	implicitly 1263:16
1200:17 1201:1	1092:4,14	1226:2,3,10,20	imply 1234:11
1204:15 1205:3	1099:21 1101:3	1227:2 1230:22	1 0
1207:19 1209:3	1103:17	1233:2,20	importance
	1103.17	1234:2,4	1236:9,10
I	1105:5 1113:1	1236:6,17,18	important 1085:7
i.e 1100:19	1115:21	1237:5,11,16,21	1086:10 1089:4
I'd 1096:8 1104:1	1116:4,7,16	1238:6	importantly
1105:22 1115:5	1123:6	1245:1,16	1121:1
1116:15	1126:9,12	1248:2 1249:9	******

			
impression	1211:6 1243:12	1273:13,16	indie 1253:7
1263:13	1281:11	1295:19 1296:17	individual
improper 1063:11	includes 1080:14	1297:5,9	1073:17 1074:15
1287:5,8	1130:20 1177:20	increased 1100:12	1107:19
1	1186:3 1211:7	1102:20 1142:20	1117:17,19
improve 1145:19	1218:2,14	1144:2 1152:1	1132:11 1133:14
1146:13,22	1299:3	1240:14	1194:16 1263:11
1148:17 1149:20 1151:6,16	including 1070.4	1241:1,3,7	1267:11
1151:0,10	including 1072:4 1091:8 1115:8	1247:9	individually
1152.4,7,10	1126:7 1142:1	increases 1102:12	1128:10
,	1167:3,4	1254:16 1293:15	
improvement	1107.3,4		individuals
1152:15	1229:20	increasing	1067:12
imputed 1127:17	1293:6,10	1242:19	1085:2,3
1139:3,4	1293:6,10	1243:4,6	1107:21 1290:12
1140:8,12,16	·	1246:11	industrial
1141:8,13	income 1084:14	increasingly	1067:8,9,11
1142:6 1157:14	1183:13 1214:17	1072:2	1073:16 1076:10
inappropriate	1284:6	incur 1106:20	industries 1066:15
1063:9	incomplete	1132:22	1067:13 1068:5
i l	1224:20 1225:6		1071:9 1073:19
Inc 1055:8 1056:3	incorporate	indeed 1209:14	1076:11 1081:2
1057:3,5	1146:10 1166:13	Independence	1101:1
include 1080:7,16		1054:16	
1081:4 1082:8	incorrect 1226:13	independent	industry 1067:22
1084:7 1085:5	incorrectly	1116:1 1207:17	1068:16 1069:1
1104:19 1154:13	1178:20	1226:20 1253:17	1071:15 1073:22
1189:19	increase 1097:12	1254:8 1292:18	1074:1,17,20
1208:1,3,5,7	1098:4	independently	1081:15,17,20 1082:11,17,19
1229:8	1099:9,18	1299:3,12,21	1082:11,17,19
1230:2,20	1100:7,13	1304:10	1085:3 1094.21
1240:10 1287:1	1101:14		7,19
1293:19 1295:8	1102:6,8	in-depth 1288:1	1096:10,14,17,2
1297:3	1131:2,11	indicate 1147:14	0,22 1099:13,14
included 1080:19	1142:19,21	1149:15 1254:20	1103:15
1082:12 1116:7	1143:6,12,14	indicated 1183:1	1105:13
1165:4 1177:19	1144:3 1146:9	1198:10,12	1106:12,13
1183:13 1187:22	1147:4,5	1284:8	1107:9,13
1191:7 1204:2,4	1151:11 1159:11	1	1108:1,7,13,22
1206:3 1207:3	1241:9,11	indicates 1116:8	1110:4
1208:12	1246:2,8	1149:8	1114:21,22
1209:7,11	1247:19 1252:5	1174:5,12	1116:21
1210:6,14	1272:22	1270:19	1130:21,22

		The state of the s	
1133:13 1139:19	1082:6	interaction	inventory
1151:21 1152:14	1091:7,10	1147:20	1241:2,3,7,11
1157:8	1094:5 1096:20	interactive	1289:7
1158:12,17	1106:15,17	1294:15	Investing 1079:13
1170:16,18,21	1108:9 1115:22	1301:19,22	9
1171:1 1172:21	1122:16	1301:19,22	investment
1178:19	1167:18,21,22		1142:19
1220:3,4,9,10	1177:6 1218:20	interactivity	1148:18,19,22
1221:5 1225:12	1219:1	1232:6	1172:17,20
1226:21	1260:4,6,7,9	Intercollegiate	investments
1227:12,14,17	1262:15,20	1057:11	1115:9
1228:9,12	1267:21 1269:3	interest 1060:8	1133:12,21
1229:7,10	1270:4,6 1294:6	1114:12 1306:9	1149:20,22
1235:6,7	1295:3 1303:22		1150:2 1172:19
1236:11,12,21,2	inherent 1120:16	Internet 1074:1	involve 1073:12
2 1237:3 1243:5		1080:6,15	1127:14 1135:6
1245:4	initial 1122:10	1082:17 1083:8	
1246:10,14	input 1125:2	1100:22	involved 1067:16
1247:21,22	1128:1,21	1101:3,5,9,13	1068:2,16,21
1248:3 1257:19	inputs 1124:20	1103:2 1107:14	1071:12,14
1278:15	1126:4	1109:3,12,18	1074:12 1075:4
1291:8,20		1111:7 1116:9	1146:11 1156:9
1292:3 1293:9	inquired 1288:1	1174:20	1178:18,19
1294:1 1295:5	insist 1137:10	1175:3,6 1184:9	1179:9 1185:9
industry-wide	1173:3	1185:8 1191:6	1200:3 1263:14
1080:1 1122:2	insofar 1127:4,5	1197:14,20	involvement
1157:6	1155:15	1200:11 1205:3	1069:16
1219:5,13,17	1166:6,20	1206:14 1244:3	isn't 1088:12
1222:3	1169:3 1179:7	1246:22 1248:5	1125:5,11
1283:17,18	1227:8 1264:9	1255:6 1265:2 1266:2	1146:2
1291:13,15,19	1266:14	1288:13,17	1155:7,8,12
1292:4,7,10,17	instance 1206:7	1288:13,17	1168:11
1293:1			1170:7,21
inference 1090:14	instances 1072:8	interrupt 1097:18	1191:15 1192:10
	1209:4	1185:3 1268:21	1199:14 1208:14
inferences 1090:11	instead 1114:20	interruption	1227:6 1240:19
inferred 1062:10	1142:14 1157:7	1186:7	1241:8 1248:21
infinite 1082:4	1293:1	intro 1206:8	1249:11,14
1094:6,7	instrument	ŀ	1250:1 1271:10
1102:15 1254:18	1069:19	introduction	1273:5 1281:2
		1070:13	issue 1155:12
information	intangible 1072:4	introductory	
1080:15	integer 1119:4	1194:12 1210:18	issued 1083:1
1081:6,14		<u></u>	

	1 48		
issues 1060:2	1264:2 1265:3	JPMorgan	1185:2,11,15,19
item 1069:7	1267:8,9	1082:15	1186:6
1213:3,10,21	1269:13,17	1103:3,7	1197:11,19
1213:3,10,21	1280:5	1243:11,13,19	1198:4,9,14
1214.1,4,7,13,14	1281:2,5,10	1295:7	1199:3,7 1200:9
1	1284:4 1286:21	judge 1055:4,5,6	1201:17,20
it's 1071:16	1300:16	1059:2,13,16,20	1203:18
1072:11,12	IV 1116:16	1059.2,13,10,20	1204:5,13
1082:4,12		1062:1,9,14,20	1205:20 1206:5
1085:7	I've 1073:4,21	1062:1,9,14,20	1207:1,8,13
1089:1,4,22	1075:2 1077:10	1065:3,8,11,12,1	1208:1,10,16
1109:7,18	1149:7 1155:15	5,22	1209:2,10,12,18,
1112:3 1113:19	1174:3 1198:18	1076:12,15,19,2	20 1210:9,12
1115:11 1116:12	1199:9 1224:18	2 1077:3,7	1222:5,11,15
1117:18 1124:17	1231:6	1081:9,21	1227:11
1127:4 1128:12		1081.9,21	1231:10,14
1130:17 1135:13	<u> </u>	1083.13 1089.10	1234:2,11,15,18
1144:2,11,16	JAMES 1055:4	1090.5,7	1235:18
1147:14,18	January	1092.3,18	1236:3,14
1148:3 1153:19	1149:11,17	1093:3,19,22	1237:5,14,17
1155:5 1157:8	, i	1094.2	1248:2
1158:8 1163:6	JARED 1055:13	1099:20	1259:5,14,19
1170:7,10	Jenner 1055:14	1100:5,11,21	1264:18,21
1171:11,18	1138:11	1101:8,16,21	1265:6,8,16
1178:6,8	job 1263:16	1123:15	1266:1,8,11,16,2
1179:15 1182:9	1293:13,21	1129:2,6,11,14,1	0
1184:22	·	7 1147:11,18	1267:1,6,7,12,13
1185:18,20,21	Johnie 1063:10,15	1148:9	1268:5,7,19,22
1186:9 1194:10	1084:3	1150:5,12,16,19	1269:9
1198:20	Johns 1073:5,10	1154:18	1270:12,16,21
1199:7,10,11,17 1200:7 1202:5	Jones 1200:18	1155:3,10,22	1271:4,9,18
1200:7 1202:3	1201:1,7,11,16	1156:5,8,12	1272:3,10,19,20
1213:21 1216:16	1204:16,18	1158:13,19	1273:3,8,11,18
1213.21 1210.10	1205:4,6,11,16,2	1160:9	1277:5,8
1217.2	1 1206:2,6,19	1161:1,6,12,16	1278:14,18
1226:10,17	1207:1,4,9,20	1162:3 1164:21	1279:1,15
1238:7,21	1208:2,4,6,8,12,	1165:11,16,19	1280:1,5,8,9,16,
1238:7,21	18 1209:4,5,13	1168:3,7	21 1281:4,21
1245.12 1247.2	1210:17	1176:19	1282:3,7,16
1257:4,12,18	1211:1,3,9,16	1177:2,9,11,16	1283:1,6,10,14
1257.4,12,18	1217:17 1274:17	1178:3,6,13,14	1286:2,7,15
1258.2 1259.8	1275:3 1299:22	1179:3,14	1287:17 1288:4
1261.20	1300:3	1180:8,13,20	1292:14 1293:17
1202.11,12			1294:4 1296:19

p	1 46		
1300:18	lack 1089:17	later 1085:8	1080:3,11,21
1301:1,5,9,12	Lala 1225:1	1119:18	1082:13,20
1302:21		1179:3,10	1083:5 1106:1
1303:4,10,13	Lam 1059:4,8	1187:12	1108:19
1304:5,7,14,15,1	1060:4,10	1253:20,21	1111:3,13
8 1305:1,6	1063:6,17,19,21	latest 1086:19	1132:7
judges 1054:1	1064:9		1137:2,14
1063:4,16	1086:6,10,17,21,	latter 1179:19	1140:6 1171:12
1064:11 1198:16	22 1087:8,15,18,19,	law 1199:10	1172:8 1173:11
judicial 1075:22	20,21	lead 1127:19	1175:19 1182:2
	1088:1,12,14	1143:18,19	1190:17 1201:22
July 1083:2	1090:6,21,22	1209:15 1255:9	1205:13 1206:7
1296:2 1297:3	1090:0,21,22	1258:4 1270:8	1216:18 1242:5
June 1103:6	1188:8 1189:4	Leading 1292:13	1244:5 1246:19
	1241:17,19		1260:19 1266:20
K	1242:2,11	leads 1227:15	1297:17
Kelsey	1290:8 1303:18	1241:14 1253:4	level 1073:9,15
1066:11,12,13,1		1255:8 1272:1	1104:11 1155:8
6,17	Lam's 1078:15	learn 1116:10,14	1164:2
	1086:12	1255:16	1261:11,12,13
kinds 1231:19	1088:8,22		levels
1238:10,15	1089:13 1090:19	learning 1255:7	
1267:18	1091:5,10	lease 1279:12	1102:3,12,17,21 1295:7,12
knew 1089:8	Lane 1057:6	least 1086:11	·
1287:14 1294:14	large 1064:7	1108:20 1156:17	LEVIN 1055:11
knowledge	1102:6 1178:7,8	1161:12 1164:16	Library 1054:2,15
1091:6,21	1255:3,8	1174:18 1243:8	license
1304:11	ŕ	leave 1070:20	1072:5,7,10,20
lrn orvladgeable	larger 1172:20	1099:20 1176:22	1095:2 1159:11
knowledgeable	largest 1118:18		1166:3,9
1091:19	last 1078:9	led 1099:10	1168:19
known 1088:1	1081:10	1100:18 1101:6	1169:5,8 1170:1
Kooker 1089:8	1103:7,14	1228:3 1258:11	1172:16
1091:21	1113:3 1154:5	leeway 1131:1	1265:6,12
	1176:11 1183:21	1152:15 1159:17	
L	1195:3 1197:12	less 1127:12	licensee 1265:3,4 1269:18
label 1094:8	1205:22 1223:15	1138:14 1171:17	
1253:17 1254:5	1247:11,14	1250:19 1270:22	licenses 1169:11
	1273:21 1283:6	1284:1 1295:4	licensing 1188:19
labels 1092:2	1284:11 1295:20	1302:7	1206:3 1207:2
1116:2 1200:9	1304:19,21		1211:6
1253:7	late 1102:17	lesser 1238:18	lieu 1116:3
	iate 1102:17	let's 1072:14	Hen 1110:5

		T	
light 1064:19	1302:6,11	20 1126:14	1249:14 1253:6
1094:4,10	listeners 1102:14	1128:1,19,21	1254:6 1255:22
1147:12	1103:2,4,9	1139:4,9,11	1256:21
likely 1113:21	1116:9,14	1140:8,22	1262:11,14,16
1130:18 1135:16	1156:22 1193:14	1141:1,4,9,22	1274:19
1172:21 1186:17	1197:1 1241:22	1142:12	1275:3,6
	1242:18 1243:5	1143:2,6,12	1276:5,6,7
likewise 1107:12	1249:16,20	1144:10,16,17,2	Live365 1056:3
limit 1130:22	1250:3,6,7	1	1057:3,5
1155:1	1251:14	1145:5,10,12,19	1058:11 1060:5
1156:15,16	1252:6,13,20	1146:13,21	1063:8
limited 1169:3,11	1262:5,17	1148:16,18	1064:1,2,3,9
1199:6,9	1289:8,9 1302:9	1149:20	1065:17 1077:11
1	•	1152:4,18	1083:7,18,22
line 1069:7 1078:5	listenership	1153:21	1084:2,4,10,15
1111:3	1082:7 1102:3	1154:10,20	1085:14 1091:1
1112:18,20	1103:11 1147:5	1156:15	1092:19 1094:14
1179:13 1183:8	1295:6,12,13	1167:3,4,7	1095:18 1098:14
1190:1 1199:20	listening	1181:14,15,16,1	1105:5,6
1211:7,18	1082:7,17	9 1182:6	1106:19
1212:2	1083:11 1099:17	1183:6,20	1108:10,12
1213:3,10,21	1102:5,12,17	1186:13 1192:11	1110:8,10,11
1214:1,4,7,13,14	1108:10 1109:19	1194:4,5,18	1111:6 1113:8
1215:1,7,18	1116:10 1250:8	1195:4,12	1115:22 1116:4
1216:3,18	1254:20 1255:12	1196:5 1197:8	1118:1,4,8,10,14
1227:20 1246:22	1256:6 1261:12	1199:16,22	1122:10,11
lines 1182:8	listens 1203:7,22	1200:19,20	1124:21 1125:5
1183:18 1215:15	•	1202:4	1127:9 1128:9
Liquid 1207:18	listing 1063:19	1203:1,15,20	1135:20 1136:16
	litigation 1306:9	1204:16,17,19	1137:6
list 1112:5 1197:7	little 1106:1	1211:1,3,5,13,16	1139:14,21
listed 1176:12	1132:1 1140:6	1212:13 1216:10	1140:2,4,8
1193:15	1151:15	1217:11 1218:17	1142:13 1143:15
1194:8,11	1165:7,16	1221:17 1222:19	1147:4 1149:16
1278:20	1176:10	1224:6 1225:8	1151:4 1153:11
listen 1203:9	1182:6,16	1226:13,22	1154:2 1157:7
1234:6	1185:18 1200:16	1227:4,6	1160:12,13,16
1254:0	1204:6 1211:22	1228:15,19	1161:3 1167:5
1302:11	1217:2 1231:5	1233:6,19	1171:5,6
	1233:13 1245:2	1235:4	1181:21 1184:9
listened 1225:18	1285:19	1238:1,11	1185:9 1187:18
listener 1191:17		1239:5 1240:7	1189:7,10
1192:2	live 1124:22	1241:20	1190:3,18,20
	1125:6,11,12,17,	1242:13,22	, ,

	0	~ ~~~	
1191:4,7,8,11,18	1214:3,4,18	1151:4 1252:7	lunch 1161:14,18
1193:10,13	1215:14 1242:19	losing 1129:21	1162:4 1231:6
1197:1,13,15,16	1285:3 1290:21	1130:3,9,13	1305:4
1198:12 1199:15	1291:10,16	1142:12 1160:22	
1200:10,12	1292:11,21		M
1202:1,12	1293:3 1297:18	lost 1130:5 1231:6	macdonald
1203:8	1298:11 1301:2	lot 1070:5 1075:6	1056:11 1065:17
1204:9,11	lives 1061:4	1151:19 1181:1	1066:3
1206:12 1207:21		1187:21 1241:22	1076:8,17,21
1208:15,17	Live's 1125:2	1242:18 1254:22	1077:5,8,9
1210:9 1218:20	1126:16 1142:17	1267:14,18	1081:22 1085:13
1222:3,8,18,21	1152:21	1280:12 1281:5	1090:8
1224:15 1226:11	1153:3,4,19,20	lots 1068:21	1092:14,21
1227:16 1235:22	1167:9 1202:13	1071:15 1175:4	1093:15,21
1236:5,16	1212:19,21		1094:16,17
1237:1,11	1217:8 1224:9	low 1105:9	1095:20 1101:22
1239:17 1245:2	1225:11	1134:10,11,19	1123:11 1150:7
1256:2	1226:16,17,18	1163:21 1164:1	1176:21 1177:10
1260:3,13	1227:21,22	1168:15,20,22	1198:6
1261:3,15,21	1228:2,8 1233:20 1234:4	1170:17 1171:1	1199:1,5,12
1262:3,10,21	1233:20 1234:4	lower 1101:19	1277:9,11
1263:11,19		1115:3,4 1123:5	1281:7,22
1264:10	LLP 1055:14	1125:17 1126:1	1282:5,10,19
1265:1,2,3,4,8	1056:5	1131:8 1143:16	1283:3,8,13,15
1267:4,5 1268:6	local 1070:19	1144:17 1147:3	1284:21 1285:2
1271:6,20	1071:11 1099:7	1148:11 1152:8	1286:3,8,13
1272:18	1103:20	1153:12	1287:18
1274:11,14	1121:16,19	1154:12,15	1288:6,7
1283:16 1284:22	1275:16	1155:16,20	1292:15 1294:5
1285:7 1286:14	1293:12,20	1157:15 1159:16	1296:21 1301:14
1290:4,7,11	locally 1121:2	1163:3 1170:17	1302:18
1292:4 1298:9 1299:20 1300:9	·	1174:20 1228:16	1303:2,7
1301:3 1304:18	Lockhart 1061:4	1234:22 1235:2	MacDonald
	1064:16	1238:12 1241:14	1058:4,6 1092:8
Live365's 1083:13	logic 1180:22	1250:6,12,18,20 1251:17 1252:1	1094:11 1198:14
1084:18 1086:20	1213:22	1251:17 1252:1 1263:4 1275:7	1277:13 1281:21
1087:4 1088:21	long 1071:20	1276:19 1278:5	1286:2 1287:17
1110:15,19	1119:12 1146:10	1270.19 1278.3	1301:6 1303:16
1140:22 1141:20	1220:6	1295.2 1294.11	1304:8
1157:16 1187:6	longer 1130:14]	Madison 1054:15
1191:15 1193:1	Ŭ	lowered 1123:3	
1196:15 1197:5 1198:19 1212:6	loosely 1200:10	lowering 1099:10	magazines
1198:19 1212:0	lose 1141:22	1154:13,19	1073:22
L1		I	

	,	T	
magnitude 1136:3	1288:2,16	1302:16	1224:2 1273:21
main 1068:18	marginal 1132:21	marketing 1068:6	1306:10
1071:20 1117:9	1134:5,10,17	1143:19 1144:2	mature 1154:3
1165:15 1180:3	1135:2,5 1148:4	marketplace	1284:10,19
1254:21	margins 1070:10	1064:6 1073:18	maximize 1143:2
maintain 1167:13	1111:14,17	1004.0 1075.18	1146:5
	1112:5,12	1100:8,17	
major 1066:21	1112.5,12	1100.8,17	maximum 1126:12
1092:2 1119:1	1171:1 1173:18	1130:18 1134:16	1127:7 1147:22
1254:5	1174:20 1175:13	1130:18 1154:10	may 1059:6
majority 1178:11	1184:20	1164:8 1183:5	1076:17
MALONE	1186:13,19	1250:18	1077:5,8
1057:12 1277:7	1278:12		1130:13 1135:21
	1278.12	markets 1067:12	1142:20
managerial	1288:14 1294:22	1074:6,7,8,10,15	1145:7,15
1120:20		1079:16 1127:3	1147:4,8
manner 1063:13	mark 1058:3	1192:11 1301:19	1149:1,10
	1063:6,16,19	mass 1073:8,11	1153:15 1162:6
margin 1104:20	1064:8	master's 1067:1	1163:22 1169:16
1105:21 1107:1	1065:18,20	1073:8,15	1173:13 1185:19
1112:1	1066:8 1284:21	·	1192:21 1197:11
1114:3,4,5,9	1298:8	material 1104:14	1199:1,3 1204:1
1125:6,8,12,15,2	marked	1112:14,21	1213:17 1215:18
2 1137:11,18,22	1064:20,22	1113:2,6,9	1217:14,15,17
1138:4,18	1065:1,6	1122:21 1123:4	1228:10,16
1139:5,9,15 1140:9,16	1077:11 1149:3	1124:12 1127:20	1235:1,2,3
	1173:14 1192:18	1131:21 1133:18	1239:16,18
1141:1,10 1142:5 1157:21	1196:8	1148:2 1277:17	1240:14
1142.3 1137.21	market 1079:13	1281:13	1252:8,12
1163:9,19	1080:1	materials 1134:7	1256:15
1164:10,15	1103:21,22	1302:4	1258:7,11
1166:14	1125:14 1126:20	math 1141:13	1263:9 1265:10
1167:1,7	1127:6,9		1273:6 1276:22
1172:21	1128:7,8,14	mathematical	1279:12,13
1174:5,9,13,16	1138:3,17	1112:17	1282:18 1289:16
1174.5,9,15,10	1164:13 1166:22	mathematics	1296:11 1297:13
1175.22	1167:6 1173:3	1066:21	1299:8,12
1178:16 1179:18	1193:4	matter 1054:5,14	1302:7,8,18
1181:20 1182:19	1240:4,18	1060:1,20	maybe 1146:1,20
1183:7,20	1241:1,7,12,21	1060:1,20	1182:19 1200:15
1283:20	1242:14,21	1075:14,16	1217:21 1257:7
1284:9,18	1243:1,3	1073:14,10	
1285:17 1287:7	1250:13 1251:3	1144:16 1194:17	McCrady 1089:6
1203.1/1207./	1230.13 1231.3	1144:10 1194:1/	

1091:21	1275:9 1290:7,9	1245:12	1136:11
mean 1125:4	message 1099:8	minicaster	1137:1,5
1130:3 1134:9	j	1261:15 1262:1	1139:16,18,20
1148:21 1155:14	messages 1099:3 1100:9	1263:5,22	1140:4 1141:9
1160:10 1184:20		1264:2	1144:15 1147:22
1214:1,2 1223:9	method 1258:7	minicasters	1152:18 1157:5
1237:10	methodology	1263:1 1264:11	1163:17 1178:17
1248:13,16	1106:1 1107:17		1184:4,8
1252:4,12	methods 1085:22	minimal 1133:19	1185:5,8
1263:13 1268:20		minimize 1155:6	1190:14 1228:3
1279:18,19	MICHAEL	minimum	1229:13,14,17,2
1304:11	1055:10	1118:12,16	2 1230:2,21
meaning 1165:17	microeconomics	1237:9	1231:22
1172:6 1204:2	1146:6	1271:10,13	1233:11,17,20
1220:10	mid-'90s 1070:14	1271:10,13	1234:12 1235:20 1236:13
		1273:5,13,16	1230:13
means 1214:10 1233:16 1255:13	midway 1108:21	, ,	1237.7,22
1306:6	1176:4	minus 1107:4 1112:18 1277:20	1265:1 1281:9
	migrate 1250:6		1284:14,15
measured 1100:20	Miller 1057:13	minute 1064:14	1285:11,15
measures	million 1060:6	1164:21 1225:10	1289:11
1278:3,11	1078:11	minutes 1154:9	1291:11,17
measuring	1102:14,18	1231:11	1292:17,22
1100:21 1101:1	1102:14,18	1302:19,22	1294:7,10
	1110:4 1111:9	1303:8	1297:6 1300:12
media 1066:14 1069:1	1116:5 1149:16	mirror 1096:2	1301:1,2,10
1073:17,18	1182:7,16		modeled 1127:22
1075.17,18	1190:5 1193:14	misnamed 1102:15	
	1210:7		modeling 1080:10
median 1165:9	1219:14,18	missing 1222:5	1081:11 1106:11 1111:19 1124:18
meet 1061:20	1227:13	misspoke 1285:19	1131:12 1136:16
Melodie 1084:1	1246:13,17	model 1084:11	1140:21 1153:8
members	1247:4,6	1099:17	1230:22 1233:2
1195:15,16	1256:21	1104:3,12	1248:8
mention 1242:16	1291:3,7,9	1105:2,10,15	models 1083:4
	1296:1,4,13 1297:2,18	1106:5 1109:11	1085:8
mentioned 1075:6	1297:2,18	1110:17	1223:6,8,10,17
1106:22 1110:15		1113:9,11,14	1224:4 1231:19
1121:13,17	millions 1099:4	1122:8	1232:2 1281:10
1144:1 1169:10	1170:11,15	1129:5,11,19	moment 1159:21
1222:20 1225:10	1171:16 1197:1	1130:20	1177:15 1185:3
1231:18 1235:5	mind 1060:3	1132:2,19	11//.13 1103.3
<u> </u>	(0(() 440	<u> </u>	

1235:20 1282:16	1161:12 1264:18	1119:14 1237:3	newspaper 1071:9 1074:7
money 1129:21	MIP3 1078:11	necessarily	10/4:/
1130:3,5,9,13	1116:6 1135:8	1089:17 1128:14	newspapers
1141:22 1142:12	1255:4,20	1159:8 1214:10	1071:11 1073:22
1151:4 1160:22	,	1251:21 1280:18	
1181:14 1195:12	multicast 1280:20	1283:21	nine 1076:2,4,5
i i	multicasting	1205.21	nine-plus 1284:20
1202:5 1207:8	1280:14	necessary 1072:2	^
1230:6,10,18		1150:1	nobody 1152:5,6
1238:16	multiple 1117:6		1169:17 1263:9
1274:19,21	1220:4 1265:19	negative 1097:16	non-commercial
1275:21	multiplied 1112:2	1098:6 1140:1	1165:20
month 1103:7	-	1157:22	1105.20
	music 1078:11	1160:3,10	none 1204:22
1193:14 1207:9	1109:19 1116:14	1240:6	1213:8
1209:6,7	1139:12 1175:21	negotiate 1127:9	non-interactive
1225:19 1226:6	1239:10,15,16		
1298:1,5	1256:3,13	1128:20 1138:11	1113:15 1134:22
monthly	1261:7,15	negotiated	1301:19 1302:16
1102:12,17	1267:19	1128:15,16	non-Internet
1102.12,17		1129:9 1266:17	1204:8
1204:19 1206:7	1280:10,15	1	
1204:19 1206:7	1289:1 1297:19	negotiating	non-precedential
moots 1060:9	1298:2	1126:14	1281:20
morning	Music's 1091:22	1128:10,11	non-royalty-
morning	1,202.0 2 203 2,22	1129:4	bearing 1203:11
1059:10,15		negotiation 1096:2	1204:1,3
1061:3,5,9,17	<u>N</u>	1113:22 1134:14	·
1066:4,5	NAB 1069:17	1147:20 1148:7	non-subscriber
1123:20,21	1070:4,9,20,21	1147.20 1146.7	1156:4,5
1274:6 1304:19	1071:4 1075:7	negotiations	1250:11
motion 1062:15,22	1119:9,10,13,16,	1091:22 1126:16	n on aubacuibaua
1063:6	20,21 1121:6,22	1127:13,19	non-subscribers
	·	1129:15 1137:12	1122:17 1156:20
1065:13,16	Nagle 1284:12	1138:8 1166:15	1226:13 1237:2
1074:1	narrow		non-urban
1088:9,21	1256:3,9,10	neither 1237:17	1172:10
1094:4		1306:7	
1150:17,19	national	network 1083:8	nor 1306:8
mountain 1061:7	1068:10,13,15,1	1194:6,21	normal 1106:18
	9 1074:18	1194:6,21	1128:22
move 1108:19	1099:7 1121:20		
1150:3 1176:16	nature 1175:11	1298:17	Northwest
1198:2 1251:11	1289:17 1290:8	nevertheless	1055:15 1056:6
1283:13 1286:13	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1183:6	1057:14
	nearby 1223:13	i	Notary 1054:18
moving 1123:10	nearly 1071:3	news 1275:16	110tary 1034.10
1159:17 1160:19	nearly 10/1.5		

	- "5	, 	
note 1089:4	1158:7	1135:15	omitting 1184:2
1092:1	occasions 1086:11	1136:2,7,20	on-air 1275:20
noted 1300:6	occur 1301:18	1138:22 1140:6	1276:8
nothing 1201:12		1141:7,20 1143:1 1144:9	on-demand
1261:18	occurred 1091:4 1287:20	1145:17	1134:18,20
nowadays 1291:6		1145.17	1135:3,5,7,10
T	occurring 1129:16	1140.8,12	one-for-one
numerous 1078:22	occurs 1270:12	1151:10 1152:3	1252:3
	offer 1059:4	1153:2,11	
<u>O</u>	1063:12,13	1159:5,19	one-page 1188:14
object 1089:14	1085:14 1198:15	1160:8 1161:6	ones 1167:2
1092:5	1232:5 1238:5	1163:2	1174:21 1193:21
1093:6,13 1285:21	1267:14 1286:16	1164:3,20	1202:22 1253:12
	1288:5	1166:21 1168:11	one-time 1281:3
objecting 1091:13	offered 1059:9	1169:1 1170:16	ongoing 1103:18
objection 1063:8	1164:15 1223:7	1171:11 1175:20	online 1074:20
1065:13,15	1262:2,8	1178:13 1184:10 1187:3 1188:8	1081:2
1076:12,14	offering 1064:4	1189:15	1082:7,17
1085:15 1094:13	1118:4 1121:21	1190:10,19	1121:4 1240:21
1150:5,7,12,18	1180:21 1224:3	1194:1,2 1195:1	open 1064:2
1176:19 1177:11	1265:9,11	1200:5,21	1287:12
1198:4 1281:19	1268:14,15	1201:5,10,20	
1286:7,15 1287:3,4 1288:4	1269:19	1203:1,20	operate 1278:21
1297:3,4 1268.4	offers 1268:10	1204:18 1209:2	operated 1298:17
	offices 1059:10	1211:9 1213:5	1299:3,12,14,21
objections 1061:17 1093:16		1214:6 1215:6	1300:6 1304:10
	oftentimes 1162:4	1217:22 1218:22	operates 1261:21
objects 1085:18	oh 1065:8 1103:17	1222:2,15	operating 1070:10
obligations	1122:5 1181:18	1224:2,16 1225:7 1226:7	1084:14
1167:12	1188:18 1195:9	1234:1 1237:16	1105:6,21
obtain 1069:8	1226:2 1257:4	1234:1 1237:10	1106:21
1160:20 1195:5	1258:12 1259:21 1278:13	1246:6,12	1111:13,17
obtained 1122:13	1280:3,11	1249:8 1254:5	1112:1,4,12
1177:20 1233:9	,	1257:7	1114:3,5,7,9,13
	okay 1081:21	1263:9,18	1119:22 1120:11
obtaining 1139:14	1101:8 1124:15 1125:11	1272:19	1125:6,11,22
obviously 1094:7	1125:11	1274:11,17,22	1137:10,17,22 1138:4,18
1099:3 1178:9	1127.2,22	1275:20	1139:5,9,15
1231:8 1290:9	1132:2,13	1276:7,17	1141:1,10
occasionally	1133:11,20	1289:1 1301:12	1142:5 1155:8

	1 48		
1157:21 1162:19	opinions 1090:11	1250:1	1289:17
1163:9,19	1091:15	ordinary	over-the-air
1164:10,15	opportunities	1189:9,13	1074:21 1081:2
1165:6	1099:2,5 1100:9	·	1120:21 1121:3
1166:11,14,18,2	- 1	organization	1178:12 1180:4
2 1167:7	1101:6,15	1067:8,10,11	1276:8
1172:20	1145:16 1167:10	1073:16 1076:10	İ
1173:8,18	opportunity	organizations	owned 1269:14
1174:5,9,13,16,2	1069:22 1088:4	1118:2	1299:13
0	1089:9,11		owner 1269:11
1175:8,12,13,22	1090:21 1135:14	originally	
1176:6 1178:16	1192:14 1200:22	1206:11,12	owners 1075:19
1179:18	opposed 1121:20	others 1102:9	1128:12,16
1182:6,13,14,16,	1143:9 1146:17	1225:2 1253:13	1252:8 1272:8
19 1183:7	1226:4 1270:4	1	ownership
1184:15 1208:2		otherwise 1257:22	1070:19
1214:17 1265:12	1300:3	1294:2 1306:10	
1278:12,20	opposite 1235:19	ourselves 1087:17	owns 1268:8
12/8.12,20	1236:5	outcome 1113:21	1269:10,16
1284:9,18	oppressive 1155:9	1306:10	1300:4
1285:17 1287:7	^ ^		Oxenford 1056:4
1288:2,14,16	opted 1263:2	outcomes 1221:13	1059:3,5,15,18
1294:22	optimal 1165:1	outer 1246:8	1060:1,13,16,19
operation 1213:11	option 1153:5	outlets 1289:6	1062:5,12 1064:18
operations	options 1147:13	outlook 1080:14	1065:5,10
1072:22 1120:21	oral 1093:18	outside 1093:16	1304:20 1305:3
1151:5	orally 1059:21	1104:17	
1212:2,6,10,19,2	order 1059:3	outsider 1192:7	P
2 1214:4	1060:22 1061:2	overall 1096:4	p.m 1161:18
1215:10,14	1063:3	-	1162:2 1305:8
1216:17 1274:8	1064:15,21	1130:9 1151:16	pace 1069:12
opinion	1064:15,21	1181:21	^
1090:13,16	1085:19 1090:13	1182:6,12	package
1121:7,22	1083:19 1090:13	1183:6,15,20	1196:6,19,22
1130:17 1151:3	1139:8,16	1184:14 1229:3	1197:5,14
1164:5,12	1139:8,10	1240:8 1243:4 1252:20	1200:20 1204:16
1173:2 1224:13	1158:3		1207:2 1210:18
1225:8 1232:18	1160:3,11,14	overhead 1120:20	packages 1206:2
1235:9	1162:4 1166:14	overruled 1094:13	page 1055:22
1238:7,21	1175:7 1187:14	overstock.com	1056:22 1077:19
1254:9 1259:1	1231:14	1174:12 1289:16	1078:5,8,12
1260:1 1272:21	1249:8,10]	1079:12,20
		overstocking	-

	0		
1096:9 1097:20	paragraph	1217:14,15	1196:18,21
1098:9 1099:21	1078:9,10,12	1252:1 1272:22	1197:9 1199:17
1103:12	1194:12	1273:13,15	1213:13
1104:2,22	paraphrasing	1274:14,16	1217:14,19
1106:2,4,9	1178:20,21	1275:1 1276:19	1230:14 1239:10
1108:19,20,21	· ·	1280:16,21	1241:16 1249:1
1109:9	particular 1079:20	1281:1 1302:4	1254:10,20
1114:15,17	1086:3 1090:11	paying 1125:14	1255:4,10
1115:6 1116:17	1093:2 1095:22	1171:6 1191:4	1267:16 1268:14
1119:8 1137:2	1113:15,20	1197:17	1269:15 1274:14
1157:2	1130:4,12	1206:7,12	people's 1269:17
1162:12,13	1158:5,8 1165:3	1208:4,6,13	^ ^
1165:5	1196:13	1208.4,0,13	per 1097:10,22
1176:3,4,11	1208:18,21	1252:17 1275:3	1109:15,16,17
1181:7 1187:4	1246:20		1110:2,6,7,12,14
1193:6 1196:1	1256:6,15	payment 1060:4	1111:4,21
1205:22 1212:1	1260:16,21	1104:17 1155:6	1112:2,6,7,10,11
1218:7 1223:14	1286:5 1292:2	1211:3,15	,14,17,18,21
1225:15 1239:21	particularly	1292:19	1113:4,6,7,9
1240:13	1084:5 1086:10	payments 1211:7	1131:8
1242:6,8 1243:8	parties 1054:20	1272:2,9 1302:7	1141:3,14
1244:11,20	1063:5 1306:9	pays 1191:11	1144:19
1245:1 1246:20		1201:11 1207:9	1145:5,20
1253:2 1278:21	Pasadena 1056:16	1201:11 1207.5	1146:14,22
1285:10,13,15	pass 1061:8	1274:19,20	1148:2,17
1289:21 1298:14	1285:1	· 1	1149:21
pages 1054:13	past 1075:1	PC 1056:13	1151:7,15
1078:16	1297:20	pejorative 1279:8	1159:15,16,18
1187:20,21		Pelcovits 1089:2	1160:14,17
1188:2,4,6	pause 1094:4	1091:18 1092:7	1161:3 1162:21
1244:5 1288:10	1282:14 1298:3	1110:22 1122:15	1163:11
	pay 1114:11	1124:6	1164:1,6,19
paid 1124:21	1121:8		1181:9 1187:10 1203:7 1209:6
1126:7 1167:11 1259:6 1274:7	1125:8,17	pending 1062:21	
1302:5	1126:12 1127:7	1186:21	1221:8,16,17,20
j :	1139:11 1148:1	Pennsylvania	1222:12,18 1225:19
Pandora 1291:2	1158:4 1160:13	1056:6	li li
1295:18 1298:1	1161:3 1164:13	penny 1160:14	1226:4,6,12,14 1227:15 1228:11
panel 1075:12	1166:10	1216:6	1227:13 1228:11
panels 1074:16,17	1190:19,20		1233:18 1234:7
1 -	1200:20 1202:12	people 1083:18	1233.18 1234.7
paper 1285:12	1204:17,19	1095:18 1152:7	1243.18,19
paradigm 1138:6	1209:6 1211:5	1162:5,7 1172:2	1295.13,22
		1192:13	1470.14 147/.10

	1 48		
1298:1	1287:6	1097:13,15	1249:18
manastrad 1051.0	1288:2,14,16	1098:4,7,17	1251:13,18
perceived 1251:9	1291:6 1295:16	1099:19 1100:2	1282:1 1295:8
percent 1078:14		1101:10 1102:20	1302:11,15
1097:12,17	percentage	1130:2,14	ŕ
1098:3,6,18	1078:13 1104:20	1219:17 1245:14	played 1258:10
1099:18 1102:9	1107:1		pleading 1062:17
1103:8 1107:1	1108:10,11	permitted 1282:18	please 1066:6,18
1111:16 1114:8	1111:14 1114:6	permitting	1067:17,18
1118:12,16,18,2	1178:4,7,9	1063:17	1077:19 1079:3
1 1119:3,5	1235:3,11,13	person 1190:21	1104:11 1234:2
1124:21	1236:13	1191:10 1204:18	
1125:5,8,12,15,2	1254:16,19		PLLC 1057:13
2 1127:11	1255:3,5	personal	plus 1060:8
1137:10,17,22	percentages	1196:6,18,22	1193:14
1138:4,20	1102:6 1235:8	1197:13	noint 1062.7
1139:5,9,15	1285:6	personnel 1098:14	point 1062:7 1064:18 1087:22
1140:9,16	perform 1111:22	1204:10	1088:22 1181:19
1141:1	_	Ph.D 1067:3	1186:18
1160:12,15	performance		1195:4,8
1161:2 1162:19	1054:6 1095:2	phrase 1223:20	1198:17 1236:20
1163:1,9,19	1104:10	phrased 1273:8	1243:7 1252:22
1164:9,16,22	1113:4,9 1116:2	physical 1172:7	1256:7 1260:20
1165:8	1131:2,5		1268:1 1270:2
1166:4,11,14,18	1135:22 1141:14	pick 1280:19	
1167:1,7 1168:8	1146:1,17	picture 1070:17	pointed 1091:17
1173:3,8	1148:2 1151:15	1074:1 1151:16	1256:17
1174:6,10,13,16	1152:1 1155:6 1160:14 1161:4	1152:16	points 1197:10
1175:22 1176:7,8,12,15	1162:21 1163:11	piece 1198:15	policy 1071:16
1182:9,20	1164:6 1181:10	pieces 1115:21	political 1073:7
1183:7,20	1255:17	plain 1232:7	pop 1231:5
1184:15,21	1261:7,16	- 1	portal 1239:4,11
1186:12,19	1273:16 1277:22	plan 1061:20	- ·
1190:7,9	performances	plane 1061:11	portals 1230:12
1212:5,9,18,22	1109:20 1113:7	planning 1068:13	1232:9 1238:22
1213:4,19,21	1130:16	1119:19	1239:9,15
1214:1,2,3,8,9	1243:4,6 1245:3		portion 1197:15
1215:13,18	1272:1,5	play 1088:5	1200:12 1206:10
1216:20 1217:7	1273:1,14	1103:5,10 1116:3 1132:15	1207:10 1210:13
1237:1,2 1240:8	performing 1118:2	1110:3 1132:13	1233:10 1255:8
1258:20 1264:4	1274:6	1244:3	portions
1283:20			1064:19,21
1284:8,17,18	period 1072:16	1245:19,20	1004.17,41
	·		

	1 48	7	
posed 1286:6	1169:14	1302:1	1306:3,4,7
position 1087:8	1253:18,22	prices 1097:11,22	process 1059:11
1119:16	presented 1063:5	1100:19 1101:20	1074:12 1108:8
positive 1182:13	1064:10 1084:17	1110:19	1133:16 1224:18
possibility 1062:3	1093:8 1276:15	1129:9,10	1295:15
	1291:21 1295:15	1155:15 1235:1	produces 1138:4
possible 1070:18	presenting	1241:15 1250:20 1251:8,12	product 1131:21
1154:6	1060:22 1061:2	·	1132:1 1134:6
possibly 1135:6	presently 1142:22	pricing 1068:4	1251:2 1289:18
1143:17,18,19	president 1066:17	1206:1	products 1133:17
1155:18 1247:9	1068:12 1119:19	principles 1073:14	1289:17
potential 1075:9	press 1095:16	1085:22	professional
1121:19 1154:7	^	print 1306:5	1196:2 1206:1
1192:11,12 1193:4	pressure 1100:18 1101:19 1151:19	prior 1084:21	proffer 1076:9,13
1193.4 1194:18,20,22		1091:4,5	1077:1,4
	pressures 1159:7	1198:12	•
precisely 1215:9 1265:17	pretty 1072:11	1286:18,19,20,2	proffered 1092:2
	1168:18 1187:22	2	profile 1074:7
predict 1151:14	prevailing	PRO 1211:10,12	1075:8 1159:4
1162:22	1146:1,17	probably 1184:20	profit 1104:20
predicted 1102:11	1147:9	1208:20	1107:1
predicts 1246:16	prevent 1249:13	problem	1111:13,17,21
predominant	previous 1083:14	1087:20,21	1112:1,4,5,11 1176:6,11
1237:8	1300:19	1088:10,11	1181:20
preliminary	previously	1089:14 1092:12	1182:6,13,14,16
1060:20	1149:4,12	problems 1241:20	1184:15 1279:2
premature	1163:3 1192:17	1242:13 1249:7	profitability
1076:19	1196:8	proceed 1064:17	1069:8
premise 1159:12	price 1124:19	1077:8	1142:17,21
-	1128:2 1130:4	proceeding 1065:2	1143:6,12
prepare 1095:3	1134:11,12	1076:1 1097:8	1145:20
1188:21	1210:19	1099:16 1102:5	1146:14,22
prepared 1077:17	1249:3,6,9,10	1110:22 1113:16	1148:17 1149:21
1189:9	1250:1,18	1180:19 1185:22	1151:7
preparing 1078:2	1251:4	1186:21 1284:13	1152:5,10 1154:17 1158:2
1079:19 1085:11	1301:16,18,21 1302:14	proceedings	1154.17 1158.2
1095:21 1241:17		1054:14	
present 1054:19	priced 1125:3	1075:1,3,5,16	profitable 1144:12
1142:15 1143:10	1126:5 1129:22	1102:22	1145:5,7,11,13 1146:2
			1140.4

	<u> </u>		
1147:7,10	1279:14 1297:17	1065:1 1150:9	1165:17,18
1153:22 1154:10	promotional	provide 1071:18	1178:1 1220:19
1156:17,22	1116:12 1253:5	1072:9 1092:9	publish 1074:3,5
1181:22		1093:3 1099:5	•
1182:1,11	pronounced 1219:10	1105:13 1107:8	published 1074:11
1183:16	1219:10	1109:14,18	publishing
1184:17,19	proper 1179:17	1111:18	1068:16
profit-maximizing	proportion 1233:6	1118:9,14	purchase 1164:18
1251:11	proposal 1096:4	1121:18 1212:14	1166:13
profits 1114:5,7	1113:12 1116:20	1216:10,12,14	1169:9,17
1143:2 1146:5,9	1117:1,2,8,22	1268:3 1281:12	1255:4 1256:16
1278:2	1131:7 1151:10	provided 1083:17	1258:12
program 1071:8	1153:17 1158:18	1085:1 1091:9	purchases 1255:8
1073:9 1075:19	1159:14,17,20	1103:7 1108:17	•
	1245:12 1247:15	1150:11 1185:13	purchasing
programmer	1258:19 1271:7	1186:3 1235:6	1191:2,3
1274:15	1283:19 1284:2	1259:1 1265:2	1255:20
programming	1298:8,11	1281:8 1291:22	pure 1103:5,9
1115:8 1120:18	1299:10,20	1297:6 1299:15	1243:17 1244:3
1171:9 1180:5	1304:9	provider 1205:4	1249:18
1268:16	propose 1145:14	•	1251:13,18
1274:7,9,12,18	1151:6,21	provides 1079:17	1282:1 1295:8
1275:15 1280:10	·	1107:9,13	1302:11,15
1300:9,12,13,15,	proposed 1070:8	1117:6,10	purpose 1199:6,9
17,20 1301:4,7	1118:19 1162:16	1118:11,15	purposes 1071:22
programs 1075:19	1164:5,14	1193:15 1262:14	1072:1 1086:7
* 0	1228:3 1259:14	1274:18	1072:1 1080:7
project 1158:10	1292:19	providing 1059:5	
1246:10	proposing	1086:13 1106:21	pursue 1204:6
projected 1296:10	1113:14,20	1131:20,22	puts 1268:9
1297:8	1117:7 1123:1,5	1132:22 1133:16	putting 1154:20
projections	1141:17 1245:13	1134:5 1148:4	1156:19
1096:21 1097:3	1266:5	1180:5 1208:19	1213:7,10
	PROs 1118:3,4	1209:13 1264:9	1269:17
projects 1071:14	1119:1 1127:16	1267:18,21	1207.17
promote	1128:11 1129:10	proxy 1105:10	
1199:16,20	1205:14	1291:8	Q
promoted 1068:11	1259:4,7,11,15,1	public 1054:18	qualified 1076:6
^	6 1260:21	1165:3,12,13,20	qualify 1158:8
promotes 1192:13	1264:6 1266:19		1298:18
promotion	1267:1	publication	quantify 1136:7
1115:9,20	protective 1064:20	1079:17	quarterly 1074:5
1252:22 1254:10	Protective 100-1.20	publicly	quarterly 1074.3

	1 48		
question 1059:8	quote 1242:17	raised 1119:4	1165:10 1167:6
1090:4 1101:8	_	1127:16	1183:11 1218:12
1103:14 1125:4	R	raises 1128:2	1228:3
1126:13 1135:1	radio 1068:20	1294:1	1245:7,12,14
1138:10,15			1247:15
1144:14 1158:14	1069:1,5,6,16	ran 1061:8	1248:9,21,22
1166:7,16	1070:6,13,15,18	range 1108:16	1250:12 1251:18
1167:14,16	1071:8,10,15,21	1111:16 1182:22	1252:17 1258:19
1168:1 1186:22	1072:3,20	1220:8 1235:14	1262:1 1271:7
1193:19	1073:21	1257:13 1284:17	1276:19 1281:18
1194:3,7,14	1074:2,6,8,10,14	1290:17,22	1282:13
1195:2 1197:12	,20 1075:8		1283:7,16,17,18,
1203:15 1204:6	1079:13,15,17	rate 1095:1	19 1284:2,14
1205:13 1204:0	1080:6,15	1096:1,4,15	1285:17
1209:21 1221:18	1081:1	1097:13,16	1293:2,5
1224:1 1227:17	1082:16,17	1098:3	1298:7,11
1224.1 1227.17	1083:8 1100:22	1104:4,7,10	1299:10 1302:10
1233:13 1234:16	1101:3,5,9,13	1113:12,15,18,2	
1233:13 1234:10	1103:2,17	0 1115:13,18	rates 1097:7
1241.3 1203.17	1107:14	1116:20,21	1098:12,22
	1109:3,12,18	1117:1,2,8,21,22	1115:16 1116:2
1282:3,8,20	1111:7 1121:16	1118:19 1122:2	1121:8
1283:2,4,6,11	1165:3,6,12,13,2	1123:5 1125:14	1126:18,20
1286:6	0 1169:2,4,6,22	1128:3 1130:19	1129:1 1143:15
1296:20,22	1170:2	1131:6 1132:16	1145:14 1151:11
1300:19	1171:15,18	1137:17,19,20	1155:20 1163:20
questioned 1290:1	1172:1	1138:3,20	1181:8,13
questions 1068:6	1175:9,10	1139:4,17,21	1183:10,16
1076:15 1087:13	1177:19	1140:3,5	1248:14,16
1119:10 1123:13	1178:1,15	1141:2,13,17	1249:5 1261:10
1168:7 1193:7	1179:5,8,12,21	1142:1,6,12,14,1	1263:5,10
1206:17 1209:3	1184:9 1185:8	5 1143:9,10	1266:17 1281:18
1216:13 1267:15	1197:14,20	1146:1,2,3,17,18	1282:2,22
1282:17 1286:4	1200:12 1204:8	,21 1147:3,6,9	1294:11
1290:16 1294:13	1205:3 1220:5	1148:7	rather 1138:16
1303:12 1304:5	1244:4 1246:22	1151:10,11,20	1147:16
	1248:5 1265:2	1152:8 1153:12	Ì
quick 1209:21	1266:2,3 1274:8	1154:12	Ratings
1257:9	1275:12	1157:19,20	1102:11,13
quickly 1273:22	1276:15,18	1159:10,19	ratio 1234:13,21
quite 1065:3	1278:15,19	1160:2,12,15,20	1235:21
1081:9 1179:14	1279:11	1162:16,20	1236:2,18
1184:17 1186:1	1280:13,19	1163:2,10,14	rational 1146:4
1272:10	1300:4	1164:5,9,13,14	rationale 1190:10
			Tanonaic 1190.10

1266:12,13	1093:1 1287:2	1173:12	1211:2,4,10,19
ratios 1236:5,15	recall 1070:11,16	1242:5,10	1257:19
reach 1062:7	1133:9 1246:18	recommend	recordings
1125:8 1172:2	1253:14 1285:6	1139:17,21	1054:7,8
1125.8 1172.2	1288:8 1289:22	1140:5	1166:4,10
	1290:19 1293:8	recommendation	1183:11 1205:10
reading 1095:16	1294:16	1129:21	recordkeeping
1110:22 1242:1	1295:9,21	1271:5,7	1117:11 1259:9
ready 1062:11,13	1297:18	-	
real 1127:3,5,9	1298:3,4,14	recommended	records 1064:3,5
1128:7,8,19	1300:8 1303:18	1115:15 1140:3	1093:12
1135:12 1224:22	recalling 1248:10	1218:12 1281:18	1133:6,9
realize 1102:21	receive 1233:17	1293:2,5	recross 1058:2
		recommending	1288:3 1303:14
realizing 1125:5	received 1058:9	1139:22	redacted 1064:4
1208:8	1060:5 1062:17	1142:1,8 1161:9	1086:19
really 1087:13	1064:13 1066:20	reconstruct	redirect 1058:2
1091:13 1137:21	1067:1,3	1120:22	1277:8,10
1154:6 1169:17	1094:14 1150:15	reconvene 1305:8	1287:5 1303:11
1184:17 1220:11	1190:3 1198:22		
1237:20 1245:18	recent 1074:18	record 1060:18	reduced 1306:5
1260:14 1262:8	1081:19 1082:19	1066:7 1089:4,5	re-energizes
1268:15	1094:20	1092:2	1162:5
reason 1089:14	1096:9,13,18,19	1132:4,6,11,14,2	refer 1105:1
1144:9	1099:14 1102:1	1133:3,6,12,14,2	1135:13 1172:17
1145:4,20,22	1103:16,19,20	1 1134:10,15,17	1184:2 1243:17
1155:11	1105:8 1154:16	1134.10,13,17	1248:4 1250:21
1185:6,7	1178:10 1206:17	1136:4,8,21	1289:20
1193:13 1228:19	1239:22 1253:15	1139:11 1158:4	reference 1079:14
1240:17 1296:15	1254:17 1279:6	1160:13,20	1131:20
reasonable 1095:1	recently 1173:9	1161:2 1175:14	1285:12,13,14
1104:20 1105:21	1182:15 1185:4	1277:2 1303:6	• •
1111:21 1112:11	1254:18 1291:2	1306:7	references 1078:15
1165:10 1291:1	recess 1062:20	·	1086:12 1095:17
	1063:1 1077:1,2	recorded 1083:12	1304:9
reasonably 1090:10	1094:1	recording 1073:22	referred 1072:17
	1161:17,18	1095:2 1104:9	1203:18
reasoning 1180:22	1231:10,13	1124:19	referring 1065:8
reasons 1117:9	1305:6	1126:3,6	1079:20 1090:18
1151:18 1227:8	recognize 1077:12	1129:22 1130:10	1092:15
1230:16 1254:21	1259:16	1162:20 1191:4	1104:4,7,9
rebuttal 1092:10		1200:21 1204:17	1108:21 1200:11
10001141 1072.10	recollection	1210:20	

1285:4 1300:1	Relating 1239:6	1224:16	1243:11,13,19
refers 1196:2	relation 1272:13	remember 1133:8	1246:6 1286:5,9
1261:18 1287:19	relationship	1188:3 1282:15	1287:8,9,12 1289:21 1295:7
reflect 1183:10	1153:3	remind 1069:10	1289.21 1293.7
reflected 1097:19	relative 1155:12	1119:15	reported 1080:1,9
1098:9 1103:11	relatively 1100:2	reminding 1217:6	1262:20 1291:2
reflecting 1224:20	1168:22	remote 1169:18	reporter 1069:11
reflection 1271:11	released 1254:17	renegotiate	1306:1,2,13
reflective 1110:20	relevant 1180:18	1278:5,8	reporting 1054:17
reflects 1096:5	reliability 1086:6	repeat 1065:4	1220:6 1269:12
refresh 1173:11	1108:2	1166:6 1221:18 1293:17	reports 1068:16
1242:5,10	reliable 1089:2	repeating 1259:19	1070:1 1074:3 1095:15 1096:20
refuse 1166:3,9	1108:4	· •	1103:1 1105:12
regard 1228:4	reliably 1086:1	repeats 1194:4	1106:12 1107:6
1229:11	relied 1085:11	repetitive 1153:16	1174:14 1219:4
regional	1087:18 1089:2 1090:10	rephase 1144:14	1220:1 1221:9,12
1067:8,10,13	1090.10	rephrasing 1283:4	1270:5
regions 1067:14	1092:7 1093:19	report 1077:17	represent 1061:16
regular 1059:11	1094:5 1247:4	1078:19,22 1079:13,14,21	1111:10
regulation	1290:1	1080:5,8,10,13,1	representation
1063:17 1126:22 1286:19	relief 1278:10	7,19	1064:1
	rely 1089:1 1161:9	1081:1,5,7,16	representative
regulations 1117:12	1245:7 1246:7 1247:18 1264:3	1082:3,9,15 1084:8	1105:5 1114:6
1260:5,8	1291:10,16	1084.8	1223:1 1229:2
regulatory 1070:8	1292:4	1091:8 1095:21	represented 1064:10 1289:5
1071:16 1074:22	relying 1093:12	1097:14,19	1064:10 1289:5
1075:2,5,9	1113:11 1177:7	1098:9 1102:16 1103:12	request 1064:15
reinforce 1233:8	1262:7	1103:12	1150:9
rejected 1124:1,10	remain 1128:4	1114:16 1115:6	require 1164:9
relate 1111:15	remained 1101:10	1116:16,17	1166:17
related 1063:14	1154:16	1122:6,10 1131:19 1157:10	required 1147:14
1117:12 1243:7	remaining 1064:17 1129:8	1218:19	1148:17 1269:4
1291:20 1306:8	1064:17 1129:8	1219:1,16,20,21	requires 1260:14
relates 1070:18	remains 1072:19	1220:18	research 1066:13
1219:2 1268:2	1 cm am 5 10/2.19	1221:1,22	1068:10,12

1071:7,8 1082:4	1065:1,6	1110:2,4,7,12,14	1290:17,18
1102:10	result 1063:19	1111:2	1291:8
1119:18,19		1112:2,17	1292:5,8,11
reserve 1093:15	1069:9 1128:2 1130:8,9	1114:21,22	1293:9,11
	1130.8,9	1115:2 1132:5,6	1294:9,20
resolution 1062:8	1143:14 1148:6	1136:17 1139:19	1296:12 1297:10
resources 1148:19	1252:19 1254:13	1140:4 1141:4	revenues 1064:5
respect 1086:8		1144:2,17,22	1072:15 1074:20
1091:1,22	resulted 1258:14	1145:6 1146:14	1079:17 1081:3
1097:6 1099:13	resulting 1104:14	1148:13 1151:22	1083:8
1102:1,3 1105:6	results 1080:18	1152:15,21	1084:5,15
1115:15 1131:5	1110:6,12	1153:1 1155:12	1086:20 1104:15
1150:10 1177:3	1137:1,5	1156:18	1105:14,17,18
1224:7 1227:5,7	1153:7,9	1157:8,14	1106:15,16,17
1228:15,20,21	1157:12 1229:16	1158:12,18	1107:4,10,13
1233:12 1238:4	1232:21 1235:10	1159:3,15,16,18	1108:7 1109:2,4
1240:7,22	1244:12	1160:10,17	1110:9 1111:14
1264:21 1265:10	retail 1289:6	1164:1 1165:15	1114:6
1287:18,21		1179:11,22	1122:14,15
1288:10 1290:2	retailers 1099:2	1182:9	1130:6,14,21
respectfully	1289:16	1189:18,19	1131:1,3,5,8,13
1283:4	retained 1075:22	1190:3,8,9,11	1132:3,10,13
	retention 1094:19	1191:12	1141:21
respective 1054:20		1195:3,5,13	1142:19,20
respond 1158:14	return 1114:10	1203:2,16,19,21 1204:22	1147:5
response 1063:7	1124:21 1127:11	1	1153:4,18
1065:12 1088:21	1160:12 1161:2	1206:9,10,15,19	1157:6,7
1090:7 1150:16	1164:22 1165:10	1207:5,11,15 1219:13 1220:22	1177:18,20
1155:17 1168:7	1166:4,11,18	1219.13 1220.22	1178:4,11
1198:9 1206:17	1168:8 1173:3,8	1221:7,10,19,20	1181:17,20
1267:15	1175:8	1222:7,12	1182:10
	returns 1173:4	1226:3,12,14	1184:5,11
responsibilities	1285:18	1227:6,13,14,15	1187:7,15,16
1071:6	revelation 1060:12	1227:0,13,14,13	1197:15,20
responsibility		1229:4,5 1230:3	1201:6,14
1074:9	revenue 1069:6 1073:12 1074:13	1231:1,2	1203:8,13,19
responsible	1073:12 1074:13	1233:18 1234:7	1206:6,21
1069:19 1074:4	1104:20 1106:12	1235:17 1239:14	1208:4,6,7,12,20
1079:22 1207:21	1104.20 1100.12	1240:7 1244:14	1209:1,16,17,22
rest 1225:12	1107.2	1245:2,19,22	1210:6,7,8,10 1218:18,19,21
	1109:13,15,16,2	1247:19,21	
restricted	1109.13,13,10,2	1250:16 1272:6	1219:2,5,17,20 1220:6,7,19
1064:4,20,22		1277:20 1278:20	1440.0,7,19
		12,7,20 12,0,20	

1165:11,16,19	1116:2 1121:8	1135:22 1136:14
		1255:17
	The state of the s	ruling 1064:19
	•	rural 1061:4
		Turai 1001.4
		S
	, ,	sake 1145:17
,		salaries 1278:6
• -		
		sale 1258:2,5
1270:12,16,21	i i	sales 1078:11
role 1079:19		1084:4
1132:15		1121:2,17
		1143:20 1144:2
		1254:13 1255:9
room 1151:22	·	1256:18,21
ROSENBERG	1	1257:10,12,18,2
1057:4	· 1	0 1258:14
wonghly 1100.7		1297:19 1298:2
	•	satellite 1070:13
	-	1074:2
		satisfied 1290:13
	· ·	·
	•	satisfy 1256:12,14
1		save 1269:4
1181:10	į.	savings 1121:13
royalties 1060:4,8	royalty-bearing	1154:7 1270:9
1127:17 1190:20	1083:10 1084:6	1271:16
1191:5 1197:18	1111:8 1191:8	
1200:21 1201:11	1197:18 1202:22	saw 1098:18
1203:13 1204:18	1203:10	1173:9
1205:10,13	, ,	1224:15,22
1210:21	1	1233:22 1234:8
1211:2,4,6,10,12	1226:1	1236:12,21
,19 1252:2	royalty-included	1243:5
1259:6 1302:1	1210:18	1253:6,12
royalty 1054:1	PPR 1054-17	1285:6
1055:3 1075:12	i i	scenario 1158:5
1095:1 1096:1		1186:18
j		scenarios 1209:3
· · · · •	1287:18	
1115:12,15,18	rules 1070:19	science 1067:1
	1168:8 1177:16 1178:3,6,13 1205:20 1206:5 1207:1,8 1208:1,10,16 1209:2,10,12,18 1227:11 1267:7,12 1268:5,19,22 1269:9 1270:12,16,21 role 1079:19 1132:15 roles 1068:18 room 1151:22 ROSENBERG 1057:4 roughly 1190:7 row 1109:14 1110:2 1111:3,13,15,20 1112:2,3,6,9,13, 15 1113:3 1181:10 royalties 1060:4,8 1127:17 1190:20 1191:5 1197:18 1200:21 1201:11 1203:13 1204:18 1205:10,13 1210:21 1211:2,4,6,10,12 ,19 1252:2 1259:6 1302:1 royalty 1054:1 1055:3 1075:12 1095:1 1096:1 1104:3,7,10,17 1113:15	1168:8 1177:16 1178:3,6,13 1178:3,6,13 1127:17 1128:3 1207:1,8 1140:1,3,5,8,12, 1208:1,10,16 16 1209:2,10,12,18 1141:2,8,13,22 1267:7,12 1143:9,10,14 1268:5,19,22 1146:2 1148:7 1269:9 1151:5 1154:12 1270:12,16,21 1155:6 role 1079:19 115:5 1154:12 1132:15 1155:6 roles 1068:18 1163:10 1166:10 room 1151:22 1158:10 1162:20 ROSENBERG 1057:4 1057:4 1206:3,13 roughly 1190:7 1272:2,9 row 1109:14 1128:31,22 111:0,16 1228:3 1252:17 1272:2,9 1283:7 1284:14 119:2 1293:2,5 129:19 1293:2,5 129:19 1293:2,5 129:19 1293:2,5 129:19 1293:2,5 129:19 1293:2,5 129:19 1293:2,5 129:19 1293:2,5 129:19 1293:2,5 129:19 1293:2,5

			
scope 1093:17	1250:2 1251:10	1117:18 1155:5	services 1101:13
1094:18	selected 1123:22	1181:1 1199:10	1109:18 1110:11
screen 1192:22		1220:6 1249:6	1111:7 1118:20
1196:14 1198:11	selective 1156:9	1267:21 1295:4	1128:21 1132:22
	sell 1117:16	sensitivity 1111:18	1133:1,17,18
second 1062:11	1121:2	1281:8,12	1134:4,22
1078:8,9	1134:3,11	•	1148:4 1171:8
1137:14 1149:10	1135:17 1147:14	sent 1069:20	1184:4,18
1150:21 1180:16	1155:18	sentence	1185:5,10,13
1193:6 1205:22	1200:1,4	1078:6,9,13	1186:3 1189:21
1237:18 1260:19	1208:11,19	separate 1069:5	1190:4,12
1261:14	1279:20 1289:9	1117:7	1191:3 1196:3
1287:4,22	seller 1096:3,5	1267:3,10	1199:20 1200:12
seconds 1276:22	1114:1	1270:5,7	1202:11
1303:5	1126:10,21	•	1204:9,20,21
secretaries 1125:7	1134:2 1138:6	separately 1269:6	1205:5 1206:22
1126:15 1127:10	1147:13,21	separating 1187:1	1207:5,17
1129:10	1164:8 1249:7	September	1208:7 1209:9
section 1081:15	1251:4,7,11	1067:19	1211:17,18
	1252:18 1281:16	1257:5,6	1212:17
1103:14 1104:2	1282:12 1302:14	1287:21	1214:5,14,20
1106:9 1115:6			1215:20 1216:15
1116:16 1119:7	sellers 1132:14	service 1070:13	1217:3
1122:5 1179:10	1249:2,11 1250:18	1106:22	1223:5,7,17
1240:3,13 1298:14		1117:3,4,5,9,14	1224:4 1232:22
	1251:20,22 1282:21	1118:5	1233:19 1234:9
seeing 1298:3		1134:18,21	1238:4,10,15
seem 1255:18	seller's 1131:15,17	1135:4,6,8,11	1240:10 1252:1
	1132:1 1147:15	1141:21 1143:3	1261:9 1267:13
seemed 1189:13	Sellers 1250:20	1185:9 1192:13	1274:16,20
1199:10		1199:16 1205:3	1275:19
seems 1177:7	selling 1098:15	1212:3,6,10,14,1	1282:4,7
seen 1090:2	1101:14 1134:18	9	1297:14
1133:6	1135:3,4,5,8,10	1213:1,7,11,15,1	SESAC
1149:5,7,10,11,1	1165:14 1179:1 1197:10 1202:4	6 1214:9	1118:8,17,18
3 1192:20	1197:10 1202:4	1215:4,10,14,19	1119:3 1127:16
1196:11,12		1216:4,11 1230:13 1238:5	1211:8
1198:8 1224:19	1208:14,15 1289:12	1250:13 1258:5	SESSION 1162:1
1253:9,13,19		1250:6 1251:2 1260:3 1265:2	
1254:3 1298:10	sells 1116:4 1136:4	1260:3 1263:2	setting 1115:12
İ	1203:1	1208:0 1292:2	1126:18 1147:16
segment	sending 1270:4	1294:13 1298:18	1283:16,18
1249:12,20	sense 1107:22	9 1300:7 1302:5	settle 1138:13
	Sense 1107:22	9 1300:/ 1302:3	

1	U		
settlement	1140:15 1162:18	simulcast 1103:5	site 1117:6 1177:7
1119:9,11,12	1174:8,15	1232:3,19	1193:13 1230:14
seven 1303:8	1182:4	1243:14,20,22	sites 1099:5
	1183:15,19	1248:10,17,19	1103:6,10
seven-and-a-half	1201:12 1204:22	1270:7 1274:22	1241:4
1073:4	1205:7 1215:9	1300:15	
seventh 1176:3	1247:6	simulcaster	situation 1103:19 1167:18 1207:7
several 1070:5	shut 1279:22	1120:12	
1095:14 1105:1	sic 1086:15 1106:9	1121:7,9,14	six 1302:22
1115:21 1116:1	1147:20 1154:6	1229:8 1268:8	sketch 1072:10
1119:18 1122:9	1174:9 1237:18	1294:6 1302:11	Sledge 1055:4
1178:1 1187:20	sides 1095:14	simulcasters	1059:2,13,16,20
1200:7 1230:11		1229:12,14,17	1060:11,14,17
1297:20	sign 1194:19	1249:15,19	1062:1,9,14,20
severely 1086:5	1199:17	1252:7 1269:6	1063:2 1064:14
share 1195:5	signal 1075:17	1274:2 1294:9	1065:12,15
1209:16 1245:2	signals 1075:20	1295:8 1300:14	1076:12,15,19,2
shared 1210:1	1280:20	1302:15	2 1077:3,7
	signature 1077:22	simulcasting	1085:15 1090:7
sheet 1088:17	S	1120:16,17,19	1093:5,19,22
1092:19 1149:12	significance 1301:22	1177:21	1094:2 1123:15 1147:11,18
she's 1208:13		1178:2,9	1147.11,18
1304:21	significant 1133:2	1179:13 1274:10	1150:5,12,16,19
shocked 1061:19	1136:1 1170:4	1293:7,10	1158:13,19
short 1061:18	1247:19	1297:12 1299:11	1161:16 1162:3
1063:1 1077:2	significantly	1300:17	1168:3 1176:19
1094:1 1231:13	1151:16	simulcasts	1177:2,9,11
	signing 1197:9	1120:8,22	1185:2,11,15,19
shortly 1258:10	signs 1190:17	1121:5 1266:3	1186:6
shot 1192:22	1195:20 1200:19	1293:21	1197:11,19
1196:15 1198:11	1210:17	simultaneous	1198:4,9,14
showed 1188:8	·	1262:5,17	1199:3,7 1200:9
1219:12,17	similar 1092:12	simultaneously	1207:13
1236:11 1243:19	1165:14 1175:11	1128:17 1129:4	1231:10,14
showing 1149:3	1180:6 1207:16 1233:22 1234:8	single 1265:12	1234:2,11,15,18
1181:10	1236:12 1264:7	1283:20	1235:18
1211:12,15			1236:3,14
shown 1063:18	similarly 1170:21	sir 1147:2 1236:18	1237:5,14,17
1139:21 1155:15	1178:18	1267:6 1283:1	1248:2 1259:5,14,19
1182:12 1243:16	simply 1112:1,9,16	1304:16	1272:20
shows 1139:3,8	1113:5 1268:13	sit 1128:19	1273:3,8,11,18

1277:5,8 1280:9,16,21 1285:16 1095:1 1104:9 1124:19 1126:3,6 1292:18 1287:17 1288:4 1292:14 1302:21 1303:4,10,13 1304:5,15,18 1305:1,6 slices 1256:3 slices 1256:9,11 slide 1079:16,20 solves 1089:13 1285:16 solves 1089:13 1285:16 1095:1 1104:9 1124:19 1124:19 1126:3,6 1129:22 1130:10 1126:3,6 1129:22 1130:10 1141:12 1153:15 1162:20 1162:20 1166:3,9 1183:11 1191:4 1231:1 1 1231:1 1 1231:1 1 1231:1 1 1234:6 Solves 1256:9,11 somewhat 1101:18 1134:22 1141:18 1205:10 1210:20 Solves 1004 1207:13 SoundExchange 107:15	1227:2 69:7 1109:22 1223:22 239:13 1054:16 3:2 4:16,17
1281:4,21 somebody 1086:14 1124:19 1226:20 1282:3,7,16 somehow 1151:6 1126:3,6 1292:18 1286:2,7,15 someone 1176:13 1141:12 1153:15 sources 10 1287:17 1288:4 1190:17 1195:20 1162:20 1222:13 1303:4,10,13 sometime 1061:12 1183:11 1191:4 1231:1 1 1304:5,15,18 somewhat 1101:18 1205:10 1210:20 Southeast slice 1256:3 1160:17 sounded 1207:13 space 1103 slices 1256:9,11 somewhere SoundEvalue space 1103	1227:2 69:7 1109:22 1223:22 239:13 1054:16 3:2 4:16,17
1281:4,21 somebody 1086:14 1124:19 1226:20 1283:1,6,10,14 somehow 1151:6 1129:22 1130:10 1292:18 1286:2,7,15 someone 1176:13 1141:12 1153:15 sources 10 1287:17 1288:4 1190:17 1195:20 1162:20 1105:16 1292:14 1302:21 1250:12 1166:3,9 1222:13 1303:4,10,13 sometime 1061:12 1183:11 1191:4 1231:1 1 1305:1,6 somewhat 1101:18 1205:10 1210:20 Southeast slice 1256:3 1160:17 sounded 1207:13 space 1103 slices 1256:9,11 somewhere SoundEvaluage 1107:15	1227:2 69:7 1109:22 1223:22 239:13 1054:16 3:2 4:16,17
1282:3,7,16 1283:1,6,10,14 somehow 1151:6 1126:3,6 1292:18 1286:2,7,15 someone 1176:13 1141:12 1153:15 sources 10 1287:17 1288:4 1190:17 1195:20 1162:20 1105:16 1292:14 1302:21 1250:12 1166:3,9 1222:13 1303:4,10,13 sometime 1061:12 1183:11 1191:4 1231:1 1 1305:1,6 somewhat 1101:18 1200:21 1204:17 1284:6 slice 1256:3 1134:22 1141:18 1205:10 1210:20 Southeast slices 1256:9,11 somewhere Sounded 1207:13 space 1103	69:7 1109:22 1223:22 239:13 1054:16 3:2 4:16,17
1283:1,6,10,14 1286:2,7,15 1129:22 1130:10 1287:17 1288:4 1190:17 1195:20 1162:20 1292:14 1302:21 1250:12 1166:3,9 1303:4,10,13 1304:5,15,18 1200:21 1204:17 1305:1,6 134:22 1141:18 1205:10 1210:20 134:22 1141:18 1205:10 1210:20 134:22 1141:18 1211:2,4,10,19 136:17 1160:17 136:17 1107:15	1109:22 1223:22 239:13 1054:16 3:2 4:16,17
1287:17 1288:4 1190:17 1195:20 1162:20 1222:13 1303:4,10,13 1304:5,15,18 1305:1,6 slice 1256:3 slices 1256:9,11 somewhere 176:13 1141:12 1133:13 1105:16 1222:13 1222:13 1231:1 1 1231:1 1231	1109:22 1223:22 239:13 1054:16 3:2 4:16,17
1287.17 1280.4 1190:17 1193:20 1102.20 1222:13 1292:14 1302:21 1250:12 1166:3,9 1231:1 1 1303:4,10,13 sometime 1061:12 1183:11 1191:4 1231:1 1 1305:1,6 somewhat 1101:18 1200:21 1204:17 1284:6 slice 1256:3 1134:22 1141:18 1211:2,4,10,19 space 1103 slices 1256:9,11 somewhere Sounded 1207:13 speak 1074	1223:22 239:13 1054:16 3:2 4:16,17
1230:12 1100:3,9 1303:4,10,13 1304:5,15,18 1305:1,6 sometime 1061:12 somewhat 1101:18 1200:21 1204:17 1284:6 slice 1256:3 1160:17 somewhere 1100:3,9 1183:11 1191:4 1200:21 1204:17 1284:6 1205:10 1210:20 1211:2,4,10,19 space 1103 speak 1074.15	239:13 1054:16 3:2 4:16,17
1304:5,15,18 1304:5,15,18 1305:1,6 1305:1,6 1306:17 13	1054:16 3:2 4:16,17
1304.3,13,18 1200.21 1204.17 1305:1,6 1305:1,6 13134:22 1141:18 1160:17 1205:10 1210:20 1211:2,4,10,19 space 1103 space 1103 speak 1074.15 107	3:2 4:16,17
slice 1256:3 1134:22 1141:18 1211:2,4,10,19 space 1103 slices 1256:9,11 somewhere Sounded 1207:13 speak 1074	3:2 4:16,17
slices 1256:3 1160:17 somewhere sounded 1207:13 space 1103 speak 1074 somewhere sounded 1207:15 speak 1074 speak 10	4:16,17
slices 1256:9,11 somewhere sounded 1207:13 speak 1074	4:16,17
Somewhere SoundEvahongo 1107.15	·
	109:15
Side 1079.10,20 1200.13	109:15
slightly 1138:9 song 1258:10 1055:8 speaking 1	
1161:13 Sony 1091:22 1059:7 speaks 109	0:17
slow 1069:12 1060:3,5,9 special 126	52:1
small 1148:5 1076:21 1091:9 1061:15 1062:6 specializat	ion
1172:10 1178:7 1070:21 1091:9 1063:7 1064:12 specializate 1070:21 1091:9 1067:7	ш
1259-11 1116-16 1122-5 1085:18	
1262:2 9 13 1125:21 1131:16 1092:3,22 specializin	g
1271-15 19 1138-9 1140-18 1108:9 1117:13 1007:21	
1272-15-21	67:5,14
1273:612 1165:16 1176:9 1123:16 1127:17 1068:2 1	073:19
1181:18 1186:6 1149:4 1095:8 1	118:6
1194:14 1195:9 1150:4,10,14 1256:5	
1205:12 1218:6 11/3:14 11/4:4 specifically	,
1233.13 1234.2 11/5:16 11/6:17	
1236:17 1237:16 1192:18 1196:9 1084:3 1	
1238.6 1248.2 1198.2,21	
1240.9 1257.3 1205:21 1211:8	1106.1
1259:5.17 1233:9 1244:9 specificity	
Smiths 1192:12 1260:6 1268:20 1248:20 specified 1	216:2
Smith's 1273:10 1274:7 1260:4,7,10,15 specifies 12	285:10
1191:14,19 1201:4 1203:20 1266:19:20 spell 1066:	6
1194:10 1195:10 sort 1006:16 1207.22 12004	
society 1073:10 1108:1 1111:18 1270:8 1272:2,8 Split 1234.	
sold 1201:14 1129:7 1152:15 1288:9 spoke 1237	
1204:11 1208:9	63:11
solve 1099.11	5.16
1270:18 1281:12 1006.5 1050.20 Sports 127	D:10

spots 1117:16	1079:17	stipulating 1062:3	submits
1155:19	1103:18,20,22	stop 1161:16	1260:3,6,7,13
staff 1067:19	1169:9 1170:2,12	straightforward	submitted 1094:22
1120:20	1170:2,12	1072:11 1124:13	subscribe 1202:10
1121:2,17	1191:14,19	1277:16	subscriber
1180:6 1279:5	1194:15 1208:2	strategic 1066:14	1110:10,12
standard 1095:22	1209:14	1071:13	1110:10,12
1198:15	1279:11,16,19,2		1122:14,17
standing 1092:5	0,21 1280:2	streams 1238:17	1202:1,12
stands 1215:4	stations 1068:21	strive 1137:12,19	1203:7,22
	1069:5	1138:15,21	1209:17 1225:18
STANLEY 1055:6	1070:7,15,18	strong 1105:8	1226:2,3,6,14
start 1062:11	1071:10,13,17,2	struck 1115:21	1233:21
1072:21 1121:15	2 1072:3	1116:7 1254:15	1234:7,22
1132:7 1137:2	1074:14 1075:9	structure 1106:19	1235:1,16
1168:19 1172:8	1168:9 1169:4	1119:22	1250:11 1291:22
1266:21 1274:10	1170:14 1172:1	1120:3,7,11	1292:2
started 1119:17	1191:20	1148:14 1179:11	subscribers
1178:10	1192:3,4 1204:8	1238:11	1195:10,16
starting 1104:22	1229:9 1262:12	1239:3,4	1226:11,14
1240:13	1268:9,13,17	1250:16 1290:10	1234:6,9,10
	1269:14,16		1235:2 1236:10
starts 1239:21	1270:7 1275:12	structures 1073:13	1237:2
start-up 1072:17	1278:21	1120:4 1289:13 1294:14,18,20	subscription
state 1066:6,22	1279:2,22	, ,	1105:17 1106:16
1124:1 1148:9	1299:8 1300:5	students 1073:15	1109:22
stated 1061:1,3	statutory 1138:2	studies 1067:6,22	1110:8,9,15,19
1152:13 1199:6	1232:7,22	1068:2,4,17,22	1122:15 1153:1
	1238:7 1252:5	1070:6,9	1195:5,13,21
statement 1059:7	1265:6 1284:10	1071:12 1284:8	1201:6
1064:8 1084:15 1093:9 1119:7	stay 1159:2	subject 1065:1,7	1203:1,8,13,19,2
1183:14 1185:12	1160:22 1167:13	1075:14,16	1 1218:21
1193:14 1183:12	stenographically	1090:12,18	1222:7 1225:11
1273:12 1287:22	1306:5	1104:18 1126:22	1226:17
		1264:19 1273:21	1227:6,22
statements	step 1300:18	1281:15	1228:21 1230:3
1094:10 1287:20	steps 1088:9	subjects 1089:10	1231:1,2 1232:13
States 1054:1	1145:12 1146:13	•	1232:13
1268:14	1148:16	submission	1234:5
station	stick 1072:17	1287:19	1234.3
1072:13,15,20	1159:21	submit 1086:3	1236:8,9 1237:8

1238:1,6 1292:20 1166:8 1175:4 table 1109 1239:14,20 suggests 1194:15 1179:14 1180:13 1114:16, 1280:17 1281:2 1228:12 1200:7 1212:16 1137:2 1 1291:16,20 Suisse 1080:13 1201:612,16 1140:2,4 subscription- based 1203:9 Suite 1055:16 1230:9 1231:21 1151:4 subscriptions 1202:5 1056:7,15 1237:21 1260:10 1153:9,1 1202:5 sum 116:12 summarize 1272:10 1288:20 1158:21 substantial 1208:22 1270:19 1066:18 1067:17 Surely 1172:22 1160:6 substitutability 1135:7 1136:13 summarizes 1109:11 surprise 1186:1 1163:9,1 substitution 1135:10,16,21 1071:7 1074:12 survey 1068:20 5,16,19 1136:3 supervised 1071:7 1074:12 1069:4,15,19 1182:5,1 subtract 1072:18 1079:15 suppliers 1125:13 surveys 1069:2,5 1188:12,	17 138:22 1141:9 1150:22 0,16,22 5,13 6,18,21 15,18 8 6,17,19 7,11,13,1
1239:14,20 suggests 1194:15 1179:14 1180:13 1114:16, 1280:17 1281:2 1228:12 1190:15 1193:22 1137:21 1284:5 1291:16,20 Suisse 1080:13 1216:12,16 1140:2,4 subscription- based 1203:9 Suite 1055:16 1230:9 1231:21 1151:4 subscriptions 1056:7,15 1237:21 1260:10 1153:9,1 1202:5 sum 1116:12 summarize 1272:10 1288:20 1158:21 substantial 1208:22 1270:19 1066:18 1067:17 Surely 1172:22 1160:6 substitutability 1135:7 1136:13 summarizes 1106:8 1220:7 1165:4,5 substitution 1135:10,16,21 1071:7 1074:12 survey 1068:20 5,16,19 subtract 1072:18 1079:15 1079:15 1071:10 1254:10 1184:1 1104:16 1079:15 1255:2 1187:4,6	17 138:22 1141:9 1150:22 0,16,22 5,13 6,18,21 15,18 8 6,17,19 7,11,13,1
1280:17 1281:2 1228:12 1190:15 1193:22 1137:2 1 1284:5 1291:16,20 Suisse 1080:13 1200:7 1212:16 1139:21 subscription-based 1203:9 Suite 1055:16 1221:19 1223:9 1142:11 subscriptions 1056:7,15 1230:9 1231:21 1151:4 1202:5 1055:7,15 1263:14 1264:12 1157:2,5 substantial 1208:22 1270:19 1066:18 1067:17 1106:8 1160:6 substitutability 1135:7 1136:13 summarizes 1109:11 1162:12 substitution 1135:10,16,21 1071:7 1074:12 surprised 1176:10 1177:15 subtract 1072:18 1079:15 1069:4,15,19 1182:5,1 1104:16 1079:15 1255:2 1187:4,6	1141:9 1150:22 0,16,22 5,13 6,18,21 ,15,18 8 5,17,19 7,11,13,1
1284:5 1291:16,20 Suisse 1080:13 1200:7 1212:16 1139:21 140:2,4 1221:19 1223:9 1142:11 1203:9 1231:21 151:4 1202:5 1202:5 1202:5 1203:9 1231:21 153:9,1 1203:9 1231:21 153:9,1 1203:14 1264:12 157:2,5 1203:14 1264:12 157:2,5 1203:14 1264:12 157:2,5 1203:14 1264:12 157:2,5 1203:14 1264:12 157:2,5 1203:14 1264:12 157:2,5 1203:14 1264:12 157:2,5 1203:14 1264:12 157:2,5 1203:14 1264:12 157:2,5 1203:14 1264:12 157:2,5 1203:14 1264:12 157:2,5 1203:14 1264:12 157:2,5 1203:14 1264:12 157:2,5 1203:14 1264:12 157:2,5 1203:14 1264:12 157:2,5 1203:14 1264:12 157:2,5 1203:14 1264:12 157:2,5 1160:6 160:	1150:22 0,16,22 5,13 6,18,21 15,18 8 6,17,19 7,11,13,1
subscription-based 1203:9 Suite 1055:16 1221:19 1223:9 1142:11 subscriptions 1056:7,15 1237:21 1260:10 1153:9,1 subscriptions 1057:7,15 1237:21 1260:10 1153:9,1 subset 1226:11 sum 1116:12 summarize 1272:10 1288:20 1158:21 substantial 1208:22 1270:19 summarize surmise 1102:19 1160:6 substitutability 1135:7 1136:13 summarizes 1109:11 surprise 1186:1 1165:4,5 substitution supervise 1068:19 1071:7 1074:12 survey 1068:20 5,16,19 subtract 1072:18 supervised 1079:15 1071:10 1254:10 1182:5,1 1104:16	1150:22 0,16,22 5,13 6,18,21 15,18 8 5 17,19 7,11,13,1
subscription-based 1203:9 Suite 1055:16 1230:9 1231:21 1151:4 subscriptions 1056:7,15 1237:21 1260:10 1153:9,1 1202:5 sum 1116:12 sum 1116:12 surely 1172:22 1159:1,1 substantial 1066:18 1067:17 surmise 1102:19 1160:6 substitutability summarizes surprise 1186:1 1165:4,5 substitution supervise 1068:19 survey 1068:20 1181:5,7 1136:3 supervised 1071:7 1074:12 survey 1068:20 5,16,19 subtract 1072:18 1079:15 1079:15 1255:2 1187:4,6	0,16,22 5,13 6,18,21 ,15,18 8 5 ,17,19 7,11,13,1
based 1203:9 Suite 1055:16 1230:9 1231:21 1151:4 subscriptions 1056:7,15 1237:21 1260:10 1153:9,1 1202:5 sum 1116:12 sum 1116:12 surely 1172:22 1158:21 substantial 1208:22 1270:19 summarize surmise 1102:19 1160:6 substitutability summarizes 1106:8 surprise 1186:1 1163:9,1 substitution supervise 1068:19 surprised 1176:10 1177:15, substitution supervise 1068:19 survey 1068:20 5,16,19 1136:3 supervised 1071:10 1254:10 1182:5,1 subtract 1072:18 1079:15 1255:2 1187:4,6	5,13 .6,18,21 .15,18 .8 .17,19 .7,11,13,1
subscriptions 1056:7,15 1237:21 1260:10 1153:9,1 1202:5 1057:7,15 1263:14 1264:12 1157:2,5 subset 1226:11 sum 1116:12 1272:10 1288:20 1158:21 substantial 1066:18 1067:17 1106:8 1160:6 substitutability 1135:7 1136:13 summarizes 1109:11 1162:12 substitution 1135:10,16,21 1071:7 1074:12 surprised 1176:10 1181:5,7 substract 1072:18 1079:15 1071:10 1254:10 1184:1 1104:16 11079:15 1187:4,6	5,13 .6,18,21 .15,18 .8 .17,19 .7,11,13,1
subscriptions 1057:7,15 1263:14 1264:12 1157:2,5 subset 1226:11 sum 1116:12 1272:10 1288:20 1158:21 substantial 1066:18 1067:17 1106:8 1102:19 1160:6 substitutability 1135:7 1136:13 summarizes 1109:11 1162:12 substitution supervise 1068:19 1071:7 1074:12 surprised 1176:10 1181:5,7 substract 1072:18 1079:15 1079:15 1182:5,2 1104:16 1079:15 1255:2 1187:4,6	.6,18,21 ,15,18 ,8 ,17,19 7,11,13,1
subset 1226:11 sum 1116:12 Surely 1172:22 1158:21 substantial 1066:18 1067:17 surmise 1102:19 1160:6 substitutability summarizes surprise 1186:1 1163:9,1 substitution supervise 1068:19 surprised 1176:10 1177:15, substitution supervise 1068:19 survey 1068:20 5,16,19 1136:3 supervised 1071:7 1074:12 survey 1069:4,15,19 1182:5,1 subtract 1072:18 1079:15 1079:15 1187:4,6	,15,18 8 ,17,19 7,11,13,1
subset 1226:11 summarize Surely 1172:22 1159:1,1 substantial 1066:18 1067:17 surmise 1102:19 1160:6 substitutability summarizes surprise 1186:1 1163:9,1 substitution supervise 1068:19 surprised 1176:10 1177:15, substitution supervise 1068:19 survey 1068:20 5,16,19 1136:3 supervised 1071:7 1074:12 survey 1069:4,15,19 1182:5,1 subtract 1072:18 1079:15 1255:2 1187:4,6	,15,18 8 5 ,17,19 7,11,13,1
substantial 1208:22 1270:19 summarize surmise 1102:19 1160:6 substitutability summarizes surprise 1186:1 1163:9,1 substitution supervise 1068:19 surprised 1176:10 1177:15, substitution supervise 1068:19 survey 1068:20 5,16,19 1136:3 supervised 1071:7 1074:12 surprised 1176:10 1182:5,1 subtract 1072:18 supervised 1071:10 1254:10 1184:1 1104:16 1187:4,6	,15,18 8 ,17,19 7,11,13,1
1208:22 1270:19 1006:18 1007:17 surmise 1102:19 1162:12, substitutability 1135:7 1136:13 summarizes 1220:7 1165:4,5 substitution supervise 1068:19 survey 1068:20 1181:5,7 1136:3 1071:7 1074:12 supervised 1071:10 1254:10 1184:1 subtract 1072:18 1079:15 1255:2 1187:4,6	8 ,17,19 7,11,13,1
substitutability 1106:8 surprise 1186:1 1163:9,1 substitutability 1135:7 1136:13 summarizes 1109:11 surprised 1176:10 1177:15, substitution supervise 1068:19 survey 1068:20 1181:5,7 1136:3 supervised 1071:7 1074:12 1069:4,15,19 1182:5,1 subtract 1072:18 1079:15 1255:2 1187:4,6	8 ,17,19 7,11,13,1
substitutability summarizes 1220:7 1165:4,5 substitution supervise 1068:19 survey 1068:20 1181:5,7 1136:3 supervised 1071:7 1074:12 1069:4,15,19 1182:5,1 subtract 1072:18 1079:15 1255:2 1187:4,6	; ,17,19 7,11,13,1
1135:7 1136:13 1109:11 supervised 1176:10 1177:15, substitution supervise 1068:19 survey 1068:20 1181:5,7 1136:3 1071:7 1074:12 survey 1068:20 5,16,19 subtract 1072:18 supervised 1071:10 1254:10 1184:1 1104:16 1079:15 1255:2 1187:4,6	,17,19 7,11,13,1
substitution supervise 1068:19 survey 1068:20 1181:5,7 1136:3 1071:7 1074:12 1069:4,15,19 1182:5,1 subtract 1072:18 1079:15 1071:10 1254:10 1187:4,6	7,11,13,1
1135:10,16,21 1136:3 subtract 1072:18 1104:16 supervise 1008:19 1071:7 1074:12 supervised 1079:15 survey 1068:20 1069:4,15,19 1071:10 1254:10 1255:2 5,16,19 1182:5,1 1184:1 1187:4,6	
1136:3 subtract 1072:18 1104:16 1071:7 1074:12 1069:4,15,19 1071:10 1254:10 1182:5,1 1184:1 1187:4,6	.2
subtract 1072:18 supervised 1079:15 1071:10 1254:10 1254:10 1255:2 1184:1 1187:4,6	
Subtract 10/2:18 1079:15 1255:2 1187:4,6	
1 1104,10	5.11
suppliers 1125:13 surveys 1069:2,5 1188:12,	-
successful 1088:16 1127:11 1278:9 1170:10 1189:17,	
1126:5 1241:21 suspect 1178:10 1191:12	
1242:18 supplies 1128:1,20 1239:8 1296:16 1191:12	.2
successfully 1260:10 sustain 1117:19 1204:2,4	
1249:9,10 supply 1268:4 1272:6 1205:8,1	
1100:2 4 14 1177 12 1206:10	,15,16,1
suddenly 1127:16 1101:9,15 1286:7 1288:5 9 1207:1	
sufficient 1085:21 support 1086:13 1292:14 1208:3,4	
1093:3	4
suggest 1130:4 1115:18.19 sworn 1065:21 1212:1 1	
1131:6 1152:10	
1174:21 1186:13 1216:14,16 systems 1075:18 1218:5,1	1,15,17
1229:16 1235:7 1224:12 1235:13 3ystems 1075:10 1220:21	
1258:18 1265:19 1254:9 1264:3 T 1221:16,	,19
1272-21 1272-12 1275-22	į
suggested 1102.21 tab 1079.4,11,12 1226.9 1	5
1128:3 1146:3 suppose 1190:17 1080:4,11,21 1244:16	
1148:8,12 sure 1062:2 1081:8 2.1245:7	
suggesting 1092:9 1069:13 1082:2,13,20 1281:11	
1101:4 1147:2,3 1092:4,14 1083:5,17 1289:20,	,21
1154:8 1160:18 1127:13 1144:15 1084:13,18 1292:22	
1252:3 1266:6 1155:7 1159:22 1094:6	

3:3,11,12,17, 094:5 5:4 1099:16 6:10 1137:8 8:1 1142:16 3:1,4 0:11 1152:12 7:2 1159:10 2:12 1165:4 7:17 1179:3
5:4 1099:16 6:10 1137:8 8:1 1142:16 3:1,4 0:11 1152:12 7:2 1159:10 2:12 1165:4
6:10 1137:8 8:1 1142:16 3:1,4 0:11 1152:12 7:2 1159:10 2:12 1165:4
8:1 1142:16 3:1,4 0:11 1152:12 7:2 1159:10 2:12 1165:4
3:1,4 0:11 1152:12 7:2 1159:10 2:12 1165:4
0:11 1152:12 7:2 1159:10 2:12 1165:4
7:2 1159:10 2:12 1165:4
2:12 1165:4
ı
7:17 1179:3
2:4 1187:4
8:13 1209:22
4:16,17
2:21 1224:14
5:15 1232:17
9:21 1240:13
1:17
4:2,6
0:17 1252:21
3:10 1256:18
7:2 1258:17
4:3,16
6:11,14
2:18
6:18,20,21,2
287:1
4:16 1300:8
1067:2,3
1059:2
2:9 1063:2
5:11 1069:14
6:17
7:3,5
1:21
4:2,16
5:12 1101:21
2:4 1123:11
9:17 1156:12
8:19
2:3,9 1164:3
5:22 1168:5
8:13 1199:12
4:13 1217:5

	<u>_</u>		
1222:15 1231:12	1211:17 1212:8	therefore 1198:20	6 1270:6 1279:1
1242:7 1248:1	1214:19 1215:5	there's 1098:21	1288:16
1267:6 1272:19	1216:5 1217:5	1099:1,8 1106:5	1289:7,12
1273:19 1277:3	1219:7,19	1131:1 1135:2	1300:5
1280:8 1288:6	1222:9 1223:22	1131.1 1133.2	they've 1105:8
1294:4 1301:12	1225:20	1143.20 1131.22	1155:22 1182:11
1304:14,15	1230:16,17	1169:3 1172:3	1287:13
thankful 1076:22	1232:6 1237:6	1109.5 1172.5	
	1243:11 1244:10	1176:11,21	Thompson
that's 1059:19	1245:8,9,11,17	1177:1	1205:18
1060:15 1072:2	1246:15,16	1194:19,22	thousand 1097:22
1074:10 1078:16	1247:4,5,8	1198:6 1199:8	1171:12 1265:11
1080:3,19	1248:12 1251:19	1206:1 1208:11	thousands
1086:1,15	1253:19,21	1220:5 1235:14	1097:10 1099:4
1092:18 1100:15	1256:22	1241:9 1245:17	İ
1101:11 1103:3	1257:1,9	1246:1 1250:10	threshold 1265:20
1104:18 1111:16 1113:1 1116:7	1260:14 1261:5	1256:20 1261:18	1270:14
1117:2 1125:16	1265:3 1267:12	1262:12 1267:3	throughout
	1269:12,21,22	1269:13 1274:9	1245:14 1274:1
1126:2,13,21 1127:1,5	1270:14,19	1275:9 1285:11	thumbnail 1072:9
1127.1,5	1271:21 1273:9	1300:17	thus 1069:8
1128.0,17	1275:4 1277:3	they'll 1197:7	
1139:3,7	1278:20 1279:5	1279:4,8 1280:3	1142:21 1268:3 1272:2 1302:3
1140:10,13,17	1280:16 1281:19	·	
1141:5,15	1283:2,8,10,11	they're 1104:17	tiny 1257:16
1143:4 1146:6	1286:3 1287:3	1110:21 1118:3	title 1066:16
1151:9	1289:15 1296:10	1120:17 1128:11	1079:12 1111:4
1157:2,17	1297:8,14,16	1129:4	1196:20
1159:6 1160:4	1301:9,11 1304:4	1130:3,13	titled 1082:4
1162:22 1163:13		1155:8 1160:17	1090:16 1106:5
1164:11,14,15	theme 1240:3	1175:2,12	
1165:4,9	themselves 1070:2	1178:22	today 1078:2
1166:22 1168:11	1117:18 1191:5	1186:17,18	1123:5 1224:16
1169:13 1173:21	1272:6	1191:3,4,6,7 1192:6 1197:5	1245:6 1277:19
1174:7,11,14,17	theory 1124:18	1192:6 1197:5	today's 1073:17
1176:1 1180:6	1126:3 1127:15	1210:1,14	tomorrow 1061:17
1183:13 1184:8	1129:19 1130:10	1216:1,14	1064:16
1185:16,19		1229:2 1233:21	
1187:19 1188:11	thereabouts	1244:18 1251:10	tools 1168:17
1189:2 1190:7	1284:9	1255:12 1262:4	top 1104:22
1193:2 1196:20	thereafter 1258:11	1267:10,17,20	1106:4 1196:21
1197:3,4,10	1306:5	1268:12,13	1210:8 1261:13
1200:22 1205:2		1269:10,11,15,1	1274:18
		1407.10,11,17,1	

	1 48	γ	
1295:12,15	transactions	1288:9 1289:6	1084:6 1102:9
1298:4	1272:15	1298:9	1107:11 1110:5
topic 1161:13	transcribing	Tribunal 1055:3	1111:8,9 1113:6
total 1083:9	1069:11	i	1143:17
1102:5 1106:12		tried 1088:15 1154:15 1156:15	1155:1,21
i e	transcription 1306:6	1160:1 1173:17	1191:8
1107:11,13 1109:12		1287:10,13	1207:6,19
1110:3,13	transcripts 1065:6		1291:6
1110.5,15	transfer 1060:6	trouble 1128:18	1293:14,22
1112:6,7,10,18	1252:3	troubling 1237:6	1295:17
1114:20,22	transmission	true 1085:10	turn 1077:19
1132:5 1133:13	1180:4	1147:8 1169:13	1079:3
1153:17 1157:8		1170:21 1172:19	1080:3,11,21
1178:4	transmissions	1192:10 1240:19	1082:13,20
1190:3,8,9	1178:12	1241:8	1083:5 1096:8
1203:6 1221:4	transmit 1279:11	1249:11,14	1104:1 1106:2
1226:1,20	transmitter	1306:7	1109:8 1115:5
1229:7,10	1172:11	try 1084:9 1104:15	1116:15 1119:6
1237:3 1240:11	transmitting	1132:3 1134:12	1137:1 1141:13
1243:5 1245:4	1172:9	1136:2 1137:15	1157:1 1162:11
1246:10		1138:12 1142:18	1174:8 1182:3 1187:3 1193:6
1247:21,22	transportation	1179:17,22	1218:4 1223:14
1248:3	1067:15	1228:18 1278:7	1279:21 1298:7
1257:10,12	treating 1211:19	1280:3 1296:22	
1291:8	treats 1226:16,17	trying 1104:13,19	turning 1082:1
1293:9,15	Tremaine 1056:5	1113:1	1084:12 1111:20
1294:1		1126:9,19	1114:15 1281:15 1298:13 1299:1
tough 1123:8	tremendous	1127:5 1129:6,7	
1183:2,4	1099:9 1117:10	1133:8 1138:7	turns 1072:13
towards 1116:9	1121:13	1143:2 1154:5	TV 1069:1
1255:6	trends 1081:2	1156:15,21	1071:15
Tower 1057:6	trial	1180:5,10,15,21	twice 1296:8
tracked 1103:1	1058:10,11,12,1	1184:8 1185:8	two-and-a-half
	3 1063:7	1190:14	1219:21
trade 1067:20	1064:12 1077:11	1199:17,20	
1068:1,7	1085:14 1094:14	1226:3 1270:2	Two-and-a-
1095:16 1096:22	1150:4,10,14	1272:11 1279:7	quarter 1219:22
traded 1178:1	1174:4 1175:16	1285:11 1289:8	type 1090:10
traditional	1176:17 1196:9	Tuesday 1054:11	1107:6 1109:19
1275:12	1198:2,21	tune 1195:10	1165:14 1170:12
traffic 1275:16,19	1205:21 1233:10	tuning 1083:10	1177:5 1208:18
Haine 12/3.10,19	1284:22 1285:8	tuming 1005.10	1220:8

		1	
types 1099:6	1181:8 1183:9	1169:16	1292:2
1143:21	1190:15 1196:14	update 1122:7	utilizing 1101:2
1175:1,4,5	1209:19 1212:13	1225:3 1296:8	1105:12 1106:19
1223:4,16	1226:16 1231:21		1108:11 1158:11
typical 1104:16	1269:22	updated	1159:14 1227:12
1105:16,20	understanding	1122:11,20	1228:12 1233:20
1105:10,20	1059:19 1081:10	updating 1122:19	1234:4 1236:18
1110:20 1111:11	1096:17 1115:11	upfront 1171:5	1237:11 1251:2
1151:19	1119:22 1129:3	1172:14	1237.11 1231.2
1152:1,16	1133:15 1146:19		X 7
1161:5 1164:17	1147:19 1148:3	upon 1075:10	<u>V</u>
1180:7 1222:19	1158:21 1160:1	1085:11	validity 1108:7
1223:1	1255:1 1305:4	1090:10,12	valuation 1071:12
1223.1		1091:3,7,18	1103:18
1225:4,8,11	understood 1061:6	1092:7 1093:19	valuations
1226:17,18,19,2	1137:8 1247:11	1113:11 1130:2	1071:17,18
2 1227:4,5,6,21	undertake 1278:2	1167:9,17	ŕ
1228:1,8,15,19,2	unfortunately	1170:12 1186:15	value
0,22 1235:15	1060:19	1250:15,21	1072:4,7,16,18
1236:19 1237:12	1061:7,12,19	1251:9 1252:19	1104:14,19
1265:1 1277:20	1001.7,12,19	1270:16 1290:2	1107:4
1278:18 1284:3	1279:10	1291:10,16	1112:13,20
1289:3 1300:11		1292:4	1113:2,4,5,8
1301:7,9,13	unique 1103:2,9	upper 1130:21	1119:2 1122:20
1301.7,9,13	unit 1109:20	1152:14	1123:3
			1124:11,14
U	United 1054:1 1268:14	upside 1246:1	1127:20 1129:7
U.S 1080:13		urban 1169:19	1130:7,16
1083:8,10	University	1170:10	1147:16 1148:1
1084:5 1107:14	1066:22	1171:15,22	1181:9
1109:3 1204:11	1067:2,4 1073:5	1172:1,11	1199:15,22
ultimate 1250:3	unless 1137:16	usage 1226:3	1239:11,15,16
unable 1208:11,17	1151:6 1159:3		1251:9 1253:5
1 1	1164:15	usually 1138:13	1277:22 1281:13
unclear 1165:17	1166:4,10	utilize 1160:6	values 1071:21
underlying	1176:15 1249:3	1180:18 1228:2	valuing
1089:17		1235:8 1264:5	1072:10,14
understand	unlike 1218:17	utilized 1080:9,18	1103:17 1277:16
1060:13,16	1220:5	1081:6,14,19	
1107:17 1142:5	unprofitable	1082:10,18	VanEaton
1143:11 1158:14	1183:22 1184:14	1110:13 1122:12	1057:13
1159:19	1186:10		vanilla 1232:7
1180:20,21	unspoken-for	utilizes 1110:11 1226:6 1285:15	variables 1244:19
1100.20,21	.	1220:0 1283:13	variables 1244.19

r	0	T	
various 1068:5	viable 1273:7	ways 1180:14	1210:13
1069:6 1070:7	vice 1066:17	1192:12	1213:2,6
1073:17 1074:17	1068:12 1119:19	1230:7,11,17	1222:22
1075:8 1096:20		1275:6 1279:8	1223:1,2 1224:8
1111:17	view 1133:20	wearing 1162:7	1230:22 1233:2
1112:5,12	1138:17 1190:11	•	1235:10,12,15
1115:7	1232:21 1244:21	weather 1061:8	1236:4,15,19
1223:5,7,8,16	vigor 1162:5	web 1099:5	1237:8,12
1224:3 1267:4	vim 1162:5	1163:21 1268:10	1239:17 1262:16
1273:22		1276:12	1265:1,10,14
1281:10,11,13	VIP 1195:15,16	webcast 1171:5	1268:3 1269:19
1284:16 1285:17	1202:1,13	1192:5 1208:21	1271:19 1272:1
1289:13	vis-a-vis 1235:15	1238:16 1273:7	1276:3 1277:21
varying 1139:18	visit 1239:11	1298:17	1283:20
vast 1220:20		1299:1,9,16,19	1284:10,19
	vitae 1079:7,9	1300:7	1289:19 1295:18
vastly 1179:4	Volume 1054:8		1300:11
vehicles 1099:6		webcaster 1064:5	1301:7,10,13
1100:19	W	1087:7	1302:12
venue 1116:13	Wait 1149:10	1104:16,17 1105:6,16,20	webcasters
1134:7		1105:6,16,20	1105:16 1107:12
	waived 1116:2 1282:21	1107:2 1110:20	1113:16 1114:11
venues 1240:21		1111:11 1117:17	1116:9
verbatim 1242:17	warehouse	1118:13 1119:11	1117:6,15,20
verified 1224:9	1289:19	1120:12	1128:9 1130:9
	warehouses	1121:9,14,21	1134:15
verify 1083:16	1289:18	1122:2,18	1135:17,18
1084:22	warehousing	1126:5,7,11	1151:17 1152:9
1290:4,22	1289:14,17	1127:6 1129:20	1155:16 1157:21
version 1079:8	· ·	1131:13 1134:21	1164:18
1086:19	warn 1162:4	1135:4 1136:5	1166:17,20
versus 1122:17	Warner 1175:21	1151:20	1171:20 1172:5
1135:4,8	1289:1	1152:2,16	1178:19
1235:16 1236:10	Washington	1154:3	1179:11,16,21
1271:1,2 1274:3	1054:3,10,16	1159:1,13	1180:11
1299:8 1301:19	1055:17 1056:8	1161:5 1162:19	1185:14,15,17
	1057:16	1163:8 1164:17	1186:4 1210:1
VI 1054:8 1116:16	1061:11,13	1165:10	1217:19 1219:5
via 1120:19	ŕ	1166:3,9,13,21	1220:4,18
1179:13	wasn't 1061:21	1171:4 1175:1	1222:19
viability	1087:10	1179:18 1180:7	1223:5,16
1070:14,17	1088:2,16 1197:12 1283:1	1187:2,8,11,16	1224:3,10,19,21 1228:10 1229:3
•	119/11/2 1/8511	1190:13 1191:22	1220.10 1229:3
			

1231:18	1105:7,15	1296:16 1297:14	1151:2 1179:16
1232:5,12	1106:13,21	1298:16,18	1220:9 1222:5
1233:5,17	1107:10 1117:12	1301:19 1302:16	1232:1
1234:12,20,22	1124:7 1130:18	webcasts	1257:6,7,16
1235:21 1237:22	1132:22 1133:18	1116:7,11	1271:18,19
1239:2 1240:18	1134:1,4	1117:17 1120:19	we've 1077:10
1241:10,12,20	1135:11 1138:3	1179:13 1195:10	1173:14 1196:8
1242:14,17	1139:6,10	1197:7 1201:15	1231:4 1239:19
1243:17	1141:2,21	1208:9,22	whatever 1124:20
1249:1,14,19	1143:3,15	1254:21	1126:6 1231:5
1251:14,18	1145:13 1151:5	1269:17,18	
1252:4,5,11,12	1157:9 1159:8	website 1177:5	Whereas 1289:18
1259:12 1261:11	1168:15,19	1192:21	Whereupon
1262:2,3,9,10,13	1174:21 1179:9	1192.21	1063:1 1065:19
1264:10 1267:11	1180:1,2	1193.1,3	1077:2 1094:1
1271:15	1181:9,14	1194.10,17	1161:18 1231:13
1272:5,21	1183:21 1184:13	1190.13	1305:7
1273:6,12	1186:10,14,16	1208:8	wherewithal
1274:3 1275:12	1190:1,14,18	1261:5,7,15	1149:22
1276:1 1281:17	1192:6,15		
1284:3,5 1289:3	1194:6,21	websites 1088:17	whether 1059:8
1294:3	1195:6,14	Wednesday	1060:21 1101:11
1295:13,16	1197:6 1199:15	1305:8	1134:3 1145:10
1298:16	1200:1,5,11	weeks 1074:18	1158:15 1160:21
1299:13,21	1201:2	1091:5 1284:11	1165:8
1300:3	1202:7,17		1167:10,12,16
1302:2,8,15	1203:4 1206:14	weigh 1086:8	1180:17,22
1304:10,12	1212:7	weight 1086:9	1188:3,20
webcaster's	1213:8,11	1091:13	1189:8 1239:3
1125:3	1214:9 1215:15	we'll 1059:2	1251:6 1252:19
Webcasters	1216:7 1217:9	1062:20 1063:2	1255:10,12
1135:20 1168:17	1218:1 1220:3 1221:4 1225:12	1062:20 1003:2	1260:3 1267:2
	1228:9 1229:15	1077:3 1093:22	1282:6,20
webcasting 1054:7	1228:9 1229:15	1094:2 1161:17	1290:22 1294:14
1081:15,16,20	1230:8,13	1162:3 1181:1	1296:4 1301:7
1082:11,19 1094:21	1232:7 1238:3	1190:17 1200:17	1302:10
	1239:0,22	1231:10,14	whole 1129:20
1095:5,8,14,15,1 7,19	1243:3 1247:22	1233:14 1249:18	1181:1
1096:10,14,17,1	1248:1,3 1253:6	1305:6	1182:17,18
9 1097:1,4,8	1254:11		1183:5 1260:17
1099:14,16	1255:7,12	we're 1060:14	1271:21
1101:13	1291:14,20	1072:21 1088:14	whom 1083:20
1101.13	1293:16 1295:5	1125:13,21	1306:3
1102.2,4	1493.10 1493.3	1126:19 1138:6	

1 age		
1180:8,13,20	1155:5,14	witnesses 1060:22
		1061:2 1062:21
· ·		1064:15
		1089:3,5
	•	1092:1,6
1		1200:10
i - 1		woman 1084:1
	,	work 1107:5
		1119:21 1126:14
		1127:3 1128:6
1		1249:7
	, ,	world 1128:19
	•	1145:20
	•	
		worth 1268:16
		Wright 1056:5
		O .
1	, , ,	writing 1224:14
	, , ,	written
1304:7,14	,	1059:3,6,22
withdrawal		1063:5 1064:8
1086:5		1086:11,12
withdrawn	* * *	1093:8,18
	· ·	1095:3 1106:10
	1	1122:10 1162:12
		1214:16,17
1		1232:17
i		1244:2,6
		1252:21
I		1287:8,9,19
*		
li di di di di di di di di di di di di di		wrong 1205:13 1237:18
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
l l	,	WSA 1180:17
		Y
1092:5,10		Yacobian 1056:12
1093:1,3,7,11,14	* * * *	1285:1
1095:9,13		
1100:4,6,15		Yahoo 1173:19
1101:2,12,18	1293:19 1300:22	1177:4 1230:13
1129:6,13,15	1301:3,6,11	1232:9
1147:18 1148:13	1304:13,17,19	1239:1,4,10,16
1154:22		
	1086:5 withdrawn 1063:21 1087:19,20,21 witness 1058:2 1061:3 1062:11 1063:11,20,22 1064:17 1065:18,21 1075:22 1076:6,18 1077:6 1081:13 1085:22 1087:9 1091:19 1092:5,10 1093:1,3,7,11,14 1095:9,13 1100:4,6,15 1101:2,12,18 1129:6,13,15 1147:18 1148:13	1201:17,20 1204:5,13 1209:20 1161:5 1210:9,12 1264:18,21 1265:6,8,16 1266:1,8,11,16,2 0 1267:1,6,13 1268:7 1271:4,9,18 1272:3,10,19 1278:14,18 1293:17 1294:4 1296:19 1300:18 1301:1,5,9,12 1304:7,14 withdrawal 1086:5 withdrawal 1063:21 1063:21 1063:11,20,22 1064:17 1065:18,21 1065:18,21 1065:18,21 1076:6,18 1076:6,18 1076:6,18 1076:6,18 1076:9,13 1156:3,7,11 1158:15 1160:16 1161:5 1161:5 1165:2,13,18 1177:22 1180:12,15 1180:12,13 1180:12,15 1180:12,13 1180:12,15 1100:14,11 1106:18,11 1158:15 1160:16 1161:5 1161:5 1106:16 1161:5 1106:16 1161:5 1106:2,13,18 1177:22 1180:12,13,18 1197:16,21 1180:12,13,18 1100:4,6,15 1101:2,12,18 1100:10:10 1101:10:10:10 11

	1 48	
1288:10 Yep 1174:2 1193:5 yesterday 1060:5,20 1061:1,3,5,9,10, 14,22 1062:6 1092:11,16 1185:22 yet 1059:14,17,18 1062:18 1149:5 1196:10 York 1055:15 1066:22 you'll 1196:1 1212:1 young 1220:3 yourself 1093:6 you've 1099:22 1106:8 1116:21 1133:3,6 1139:4,10 1140:15 1142:4 1149:13 1152:17 1186:2,9,11 1212:5,14 1216:19 1217:7,22 1218:18 1232:16 1243:16 1246:8 1253:9 1278:20 1289:4 1301:10 Yue-Shen 1290:6 Yue-Shin 1083:22 1189:7	1108:17,22 1109:12 1110:3 1114:20 1115:3 1131:9 1158:11,17 1159:15,20 1218:19 1219:1,8,10,16 1220:22 1221:21 1229:7,21 1246:4,6,13,16 1247:16 1290:18 1293:1 1296:13 1297:1 ZenithOptimedia' s 1109:1 1115:4 1295:22 zero 1129:22 1130:5,11 1140:12 1141:10 1142:5 1212:9 1282:13 1283:7	